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MARKETING & TRANSPORTATION Situation



It em		:		1974		1	975
	period	Year:	2nd qtr	:3rd qtr	:4th qtr	: 1st qtr:	2nd qtr.
Farm-Retail Price Spreads: 1/		:					
Retail cost	Dol.	· : 1750	1731	1751	1797	1824	1020
Farm value		: 746	708	743	759	724	1838 766
Farm-retail spread		: 1004	1023	1008	1038	1100	1072
Farmer's share of retail cost		: 43	41	42	42	40	42
:		:	-7.1	72	74	40	42
Retail Prices: 2/		:					
All goods and services (CPI):	1967=100	:147.7	145.6	150.1	154.2	157.0	159.5
All food:		161.7	159.5	162.8	167.9	171.3	172.5
Food at home		:162.4	160.2	163.0	168.4	171.6	172.5
Food away from home	1967=100	:159.4	157.1	161.8	166.2	170.3	172.7
Uhalagala Dwissa. 2/		:					
Wholesale Prices: 2/ Food 3/	1967-100	:		^			
Cotton products		: 174.4	166.0	175.9	187.8	184.8	182.9
Woolen products		:175.4	177.3	181.6	170.0	158.7	161.7
wooten produces	1707-100	:119.0	120.6	117.8	109.0	103.2	106.0
Agricultural Prices:		•					
Prices received by farmers	1967=100	: 183	174	178	181	169	177
Prices paid by farmers, interest, :		: 105	1/4	170	101	109	1//
taxes and wage rates:	1967=100	: 170	169	173	178	180	184
:		:				100	10.
Prices of Marketing Inputs:		:					
Containers and packaging materials:		: 151	145	161	169	173	174
Fuel, power, and light:		: 202	200	212	220	231	237
Services <u>4</u> /:	1967=100	: 157	155	161	160	167	170
:		:					
Hourly Earnings:	D-1	:					
Food marketing employees 5/	Dol.	: 3.95	3.94	4.04	4.14	4.27	-
Employees, private nonagricultural : sector 2/	Dol.	: / 01	/ 1/	/ 07	/ 27	, ,,	, , , ,
Sector <u>2</u> /	DO1.	: 4.21	4.14	4.27	4.37	4.40	4.47
Farmers' Marketings and Income:		:					
Physical volume of farm marketings:	1967=100	: 11.1	9.3	11.2	13.7	10.6	9.1
Cash receipts from farm marketings 6/ .:		: 93.5	90.1	91.5	94.1	87.0	88.0
Farmers' realized net income 6/:		: 27.7	24.4	25.4	27.9	21.0	20.5
-		:					
Industrial Production: 7/:		:					
Food manufacturers:		:126.3	126.9	126.2	125.3	121.9	122.2
Textile mill products:	1967=100	₹121.7	124.2	123.8	111.6	95.2	-
Apparel products	1967=100	:105.1	104.3	102.6	100.3	91.0	-
Tobacco products:	1967=100	:106.2	105.6	103.9	103.4	105.2	-
:		:					
Retail Sales: 8/	M#1 4-1	:					
Food stores	M11. dol.	:119,98	0 29,26	6 30,719	31,216	32,120	-
Eating and drinking places				2 10,501		11,433	-
Apparer stores	mir. dor.	• 24,93	0 6,15	4 6,399	6,101	6,406	-
Consumers' Per Capita Income and :		:					
Expenditures: 9/		:					
Disposable personal income:	Dol.	: 4,623	4,565	4,682	4,745	4,768	5,058
Expenditures for goods and services:	Dol.	: 4,137				4,287	4,398
Expenditures for food:	Dol.	: 777	758		812	829	838
Expenditures for food as percentage :		:					
of disposable income:	Pct.	: 16.8	16.6	16.9	17.1	17.4	16.6
:		:					

^{1/} For a market basket of farm foods. 2/ Dept. of Labor. 3/ Processed foods, eggs, and fresh and dried fruits and vegetables. 4/ Includes such items as rent, property insurance and maintenance, and telephone. 5/ Average hourly earnings of production workers in food processing, and nonsupervisory workers in wholesale and retail food trades, calculated from Dept. of Labor data. 6/ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates. 7/ Seasonally adjusted, Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System. 8/ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted, Dept. of Commerce. 9/ Seasonally adjusted annual rates, calculated from Dept. of Commerce data. Percentages have been calculated from total income and expenditure data.

² MTS-198, AUGUST 1975

MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

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Approved by
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Principal contributors:

Henry Badger Denis Dunham

National Economic Analysis Division Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D.C. 20250

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(This is the last issue.)

SUMMARY

Farm-retail spreads are expected to widen in the third quarter as retail food prices rise. The increase is expected as marketing firms adjust their margins, particularly for meat items, to reflect higher farm and wholesale prices and increased operating costs. Spreads registered the first significant decrease in almost 4 years in the second quarter of this year. For the year, marketing spreads for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing a market basket of foods from U.S. farms may average around 10 percent above 1974. This compares with the increase of 20 percent from 1973 to 1974.

Retail food prices are expected to rise in the third quarter due to both higher farm prices, mainly for livestock products, as well as wider price spreads to cover higher marketing and processing costs. However, prospects for larger crops and increased output of beef and poultry should moderate upward pressure on retail food prices.

The retail cost of a market basket of foods produced on U.S. farms averaged \$1,838 (annual rate) in the second quarter of 1975, up 0.7 percent from the previous quarter. Sharp price hikes for beef, pork, fresh fruits, and potatoes accounted for the rise. In contrast, prices for eggs, oilseed products, and sugar dropped sharply while prices for other farm foods changed little.

Gross returns to farmers (farm value of the standard market basket of farm commodities equivalent to retail units) averaged \$766 (annual rate) in the second quarter of 1975, up 6 percent from the previous quarter. This increase reflected substantially higher farm prices for meat animals and potatoes. The farm value for market basket foods increased each month from March through June as short supplies pushed up prices, particularly of livestock and poultry. Returns continued to rise in July and for the third quarter are expected to average 16 percent above a year earlier. Returns for meat animals and poultry will be up sharply from distressed levels in mid-1974. In contrast, returns for wheat and other farm ingredients in bakery and cereal products, oilseeds, and sugar may be significantly lower than a year ago.

Farmers received an average of 42 cents of each dollar spent in retail food stores for market basket foods in the second quarter, 2 cents more than in the

previous quarter. The farmer's share may average around 44 cents in the third quarter this year, 2 cents above a year ago.

Farm-retail spreads narrowed sharply in the second quarter as increases in retail food prices lagged the rapid rise in returns to farmers. The spread between the retail cost and the farm value of the market basket averaged \$1,072 (annual rate) in the second quarter, down 2.6 percent from the previous

quarter. But spreads in the second quarter were 4.8 percent above last year. They widened sharply from year-earlier levels for most manufactured foods. Increases in marketing and processing charges were particularly large for bakery and cereal products, processed fruits and vegetables, fats and oils products, and sugar. In contrast, spreads for meat products and fresh vegetables narrowed sharply as farm prices strengthened.

New Report to replace "Marketing and Transportation Situation"

Starting in September, the "Marketing and Transportation Situation" will be merged into a new monthly report entitled Agricultural Outlook. Published 11 times a year, the new report will carry aggregate analyses for the general and agricultural economies and will digest and update commodity and foreign agricultural production and trade developments. All persons presently on the "Marketing and Transportation Situation" mailing list will begin getting a copy of the new report in September.

FARM-FOOD MARKET BASKET STATISTICS

Retail Cost

The retail cost of a market basket of foods produced on U.S. farms, which decreased in March and April, increased 0.5 percent in May and 2.2 percent in June (table 1). The June increase, which was the largest since February 1974, was explained mostly by higher prices for beef, pork, broilers, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

For the quarter, retail prices for market basket foods averaged slightly higher than in the first quarter this year, continuing the upward trend which has persisted each quarter since the fourth quarter 1971. Consumers paid an average of \$1,838 (annual rate) for the market basket of foods, up \$13 or 0.7 percent from the previous quarter (table 2). Price

increases for meats and fresh fruits and vegetables contributed most to the rise as prices for many other foods, particularly eggs, oilseed products, and sugar dropped sharply.

Compared with a year earlier, the retail cost of the market basket in the second quarter was up 6.2 percent as most market basket foods were higher priced than a year earlier. Increases were especially sharp for the highly manufactured food groups such as processed fruits and vegetables, fats and oils products, and bakery and cereal products. Increases for meat products and poultry, although more moderate, still contributed significantly to the rise in the retail cost of the market basket over a year ago. In prices for fresh vegetables contrast. significantly lower than a year ago, partly because of much lower average prices for potatoes in the second quarter this year despite the sharp upturn in potato prices in June.

Retail costs for market basket foods in the second quarter of this year averaged 70 percent higher than in 1967. This compares with an increase of 56 percent for nonfood items purchased by consumers.

Farm Value

Returns to farmers for foods in the market basket averaged \$766 (annual rate) in the second quarter, up \$42 or 5.8 percent from the first quarter of this year. Sharply higher farm values for meat animals, poultry, and fresh fruits and vegetables were only partially offset by sizable decreases for eggs, farm ingredients in bakery and cereal products, oilseed products, and sugar. Increases in the farm value of

¹The market basket contains the average quantities of domestic farm-originated food products purchased annually per household in 1960 and 1961 by wage-earners and clerical worker families and single workers living alone. Its retail cost is calculated from retail prices published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The retail cost of the market basket foods is less than the cost of all foods bought per household, since it does not include cost of meals in eating places, imported foods, seafoods, or other foods not of U.S. farm origin. The farm value is the gross return to farmers for the farm products equivalent to foods in the market basket minus allowances for byproducts. It is based on prices at the first point of sale and may include some marketing charges incurred by farmers such as grading and packing for some commodities. The farm-retail spread, the difference between the retail cost and farm value, is an estimate of the total gross margin received by marketing firms for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing the products in the market basket.

Table 1 .-- The market basket of farm food: Retail cost, farm value, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of the retail cost 1/

Year and	Retail	Farm	Farm-	. Farmer's	::	Yani tala	Retail	E o sem	Farm- :	Farmer'
quarter	cost	value	retail		: :	Month :	cost	value	retail:	,
			spread	:	::	:		:	spread :	
:	1.0			D	::	:	1.0	67 100		D
:	19	67 = 100		Percent	::	: ·	19	67 = 100-		Percent
Average:						1973 :				
	82.9	106.9	67.7	50	::-	January	127.2	142.4	117.6	43
1957-59		94.8	89.5	40	::	February .:	130.4	148.0	119.2	44
					::	March:	134.9	157.9	120.3	45
1964	93.4	90.0	95.5	37	::	April:	137.0	158.0	123.7	45
1965:		99.2	93.9	40	::	May:	138.2	158.1	125.6	44
1966:		106.3	97.8	41	::	June:	140.4	166.3	124.0	46
1967:		100.0	100.0	39	::	July:	141.5	172.4	121.9	47
1968:	103.6	105.3	102.5	39	::	August:	153.0	204.5	120.4	52
1969:		114.8	105.5	41	::	September:	150.7	181.0	131.5	47
1970:		114.1	113.4	39	::	October:	149.9	174.2	134.5	45
1971		114.4	116.5	38	::	November .:		169.6	139.6	44
1972:		125.1	118.9	40	::	December .:		174.3	139.0	44
1973	142 3	167.2	126.4	46	::	December	132.1	174.5	137.0	7-7
1974 2/:		177.6	152.0	43		1974 :				
17/7 =/	101.5	1//.0	132.0	43	::-	January	155 5	184.6	137.0	46
1972					::	February .:		190.3	141.3	46
<u> </u>	119 5	121.2	118.4	39	::	March:		182.6	148.5	44
II		122.4	118.6	40	::	April:		174.8	150.4	42
III		128.4	118.7	41	::	May		166.6	156.5	40
IV		128.3	119.9	40	::	June:		165.7	156.7	40
TV 0	123.1	120.5	117.7	40	::	July:			151.4	42
1973					::	August:		172.7	150.4	43
Ī	130 8	149.4	119.0	44	::	September:		180.4	155.1	42
II		160.8	124.4	45	::	October:		178.8		43
III	1/8 /	186.0	124.4	49	::	November .:		182.3	153.4	43
IV	151 3	172.7	137.7	44	::	December .:		183.2	155.8	
TA	131.3	1/2./	13/./	44		December .:	107.0	178.3	161.2	41
1974 :					::	:				
<u>I</u>	150 2	187.0	141.5	46		<u>1975 2/</u> :	160 7	170 5	165 7	4.0
II	160.2	169.1	154.6	41	::	January	168.7	173.5	165.7	40
III	162 0	176.1	153.4	42	::	February .:	169.3	173.5	166.6	40
IV	166.2	-	157.5	42	::	March:	168.5	171.4	166.7	39 40
TA:	100.3	180.2	157.5	42	::	April:	168.2	175.7	163.5	40
1075					::	May:	169.1	182.2	160.8	42
1975 :	160 0		166.0	4.0	::	June:	172.9	190.8	161.6	43
I :		172.8	166.3	40	::	July:				
II:	170.1	182.8	162.0	42	::	August:				
III:					::	September:				
IV:					::	October:				
:					::	November .:				
					::	December .:				

1/ The market basket contains the average quantities of domestic, farm-originated food products purchased annually per household in 1960 and 1961 by wage-earners and clerical worker families and workers living alone. Its retail cost is calculated from retail prices published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The farm value is the gross return to farmers for the farm products equivalent to foods in the market basket. The farm-retail spread--difference between the retail cost and farm value--is an estimate of the total gross margin received by marketing firms for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing the products in the market basket. Indexes may be converted to dollar totals by multiplying by the following amounts for 1967: retail cost, \$1,080.64; farm value, \$419.07; and farm-retail spread, \$661.57. Ouarterly and monthly data are annual rates. Additional historical data are published in Farm-Retail Spreads for Food Products, Misc. Pub. 741, January 1972. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 2 .-- The market basket of farm foods by product group: Retail cost, farm value and farm-retail spread, second quarter 1975 with comparisons.

	II	:		Change	from:	
Item :	1975	:	Previous	quarter	Yea	r ago
	Dollars		<u>Dollars</u>	Percent	Dollars	Percent
				Retail cost		***************************************
	1 007 01		10.00	0.7	106.00	()
	1,837.81		13.33	0.7	106.98	6.2 7.2
Meat	552.54		32.20	6.2	37.22	
Dairy	298.39		-2.79	9	-4.11	-1.4
Poultry	70.81		0	0	5.43	8.3
Eggs	51.56		-6.77	-11.6	1.49	3.0
Bakery and cereal:	309.63		-1.55	 5	34.07	12.4
Fresh fruits	75.79		5.99	8.6	2.01	2.7
Fresh vegetables	110.80		3.51	3.3	- 27.53	-19.9
Processed fruits						
and vegetables	186.94		09	<u>1</u> /	26.41	16.5
Fats and oils	82.87		-7.10	- 7.9	10.44	14.4
Miscellaneous	98.48		-10.07	-9.3	21.55	28.0
	-			Farm value		
:						
Market basket	766.19		42.14	5.8	57.82	8.2
Meat	347.77		63.24	22.2	73.96	27.0
Dairy	142.07		.43	.3	-9.05	-6.0
Poultry	41.49		1.69	4.2	6.57	18.8
Eggs	32.12		-6.70	-17.3	.06	. 2
Bakery and cereal	53.42		-10.55	-16.5	-7.49	-12.3
Fresh fruits	24.79		4.63	23.0	2.29	10.2
Fresh vegetables	40.64		3.97	10.8	-6.06	-13.0
Processed fruits .	40.04		3.77	10.0	0,00	
and vegetables	39.25		85	-2.1	3.38	9.4
Fats and oils				-18.6	-3.63	-12.2
Miscellaneous	26.20		-6.00 7.72	-29.5	-2.21	-10.7
HISCEITANEOUS	18.44		-7.72	-29.3	-2.21	-10./
:			Far	m-retail spr	ead	
: larket basket:	1,071.62		-28.81	-2.6	49.16	4.8
Meat	204.77		-31.04	-13.2	-36.74	-15.2
Dairy	156.32		-3.22	-2.0	4.94	3.3
Poultry	29.32		-1.69	-5.4	-1.14	-3.7
Eggs	19.44		07	4	1.43	7.9
Bakery and cereal:	256.21		9.00	3.6	41.56	19.4
Fresh fruits	51.00		1.36	2.7	28	5
Fresh vegetables:	70.16		46	7	-21.47	-23.4
Processed fruits	70.10			-•/	- L + -1 /	
•	1/7 60		76	.5	23.03	18.5
and vegetables:			.76		14.07	33.0
Fats and oils:	56.67		-1.10	-1.9	23.76	42.2
Miscellaneous:	80.04		-2.35	-2.9	23.70	42.2

^{1/} The market basket contains the average quantities of farm-originated foods purchased annually per household in 1960-61. Retail cost is calculated from U.S. average retail prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Farm value is payment to farmer for equivalent quantities of farm products minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing. Quarterly data are annual rates. Additional data are shown in tables at the back of this report.

market basket foods were strong each month from March to June due to short supplies of livestock and poultry.

The farm value of market basket foods in the second quarter of 1975 averaged 8.2 percent higher than a year earlier. Returns varied widely among product groups. Farm values were much higher for meat animals, poultry, fresh fruits, and processed fruits and vegetables. In contrast, returns were much lower than a year ago for ingredients in bakery and cereal products, fresh vegetables (mainly potatoes), oilseed products, sugar, and milk.

Farm value of market basket foods in the second quarter averaged 82 percent above 1967.

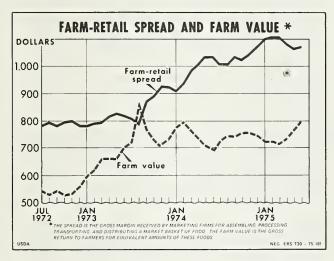


Figure 1

Farm-Retail Spreads

A significant drop in the farm-retail spread in the second quarter as farm prices rose halted the sharp upward movement which prevailed since early 1973. The spread between the retail cost and the farm value of the market basket averaged \$1,072 (annual rate) in the second quarter, down \$29 or 2.6 percent from the first quarter this year. The farm-retail spread represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing market basket foods. Spreads decreased for most product groups in the second quarter with the biggest declines occurring for meat products as prices for meat animals rose faster than retail prices. Only bakery and cereal products, fresh fruits, and processed fruits and vegetables saw wider spreads.

Compared with a year earlier, the marketing spread in the second quarter of this year was 4.8 percent wider. Spreads were generally sharply wider for most highly manufactured foods—including bakery and cereal products, processed fruits and vegetables, fats and oils products, and miscellaneous products which include sugar, jellies, soups, etc. In

contrast, spreads were sharply lower than a year earlier for meat products, fresh vegetables (primarily potatoes), and poultry.

Farm-retail spreads have widened by 62 percent since 1967 and are now about double the level of 20 years ago.

Farmer's Share

Farmers received an average of 42 cents of each dollar spent in retail food stores in the second quarter of 1975 for a market basket of farm produced foods. This was 2 cents more than in the previous quarter and 1 cent more than in the second quarter of 1974.

Commodity Highlights

Beef: Retail prices for Choice beef averaged \$1.46 per pound in the second quarter of 1975, up about 17 cents from the previous quarter (table 3). Live animal prices rose at a faster rate during the quarter than retail prices. As a result, the farm-retail spread decreased about 9 cents from the previous quarter while the net farm value increased 26 cents. Farm-retail spreads may widen as beef cattle prices edge lower this fall.

Price movements at all levels were dynamic during the second quarter. Choice beef prices averaged \$1.58 per pound in June, up 31 cents from March and 8 cents above the previous record in February 1974. Cattle prices, at near-record highs in June, were 50 percent higher than 4 months earlier. As a result, the net farm value for the quantity of live animal equivalent to 1 retail pound of beef averaged \$1.10 in June, up 34 cents from March. Farm-retail spreads, which were squeezed in April and May, widened in June to 48 cents, but averaged 3 cents lower than in March. The decreases resulted from sharply lower carcass-retail spreads. The farm-carcass spread widened significantly in the 3-month period.

Compared with a year earlier, retail prices for Choice beef averaged 12 cents per pound more in the second quarter of 1975. The net farm value was up almost 20 cents, reflecting the sharp advance in cattle prices from a year earlier. Farm-retail spreads narrowed by 8 cents with most of the decrease occurring in the carcass-retail spread (mainly charges for retailing, wholesaling, and transportation).

Pork: Retail prices for pork cuts, which began to advance later than beef, averaged \$1.23 per pound in the second quarter, up 9 cents from the previous quarter. The rise resulted from sharply higher prices for hogs. The farm value increased 13 cents; consequently the farm-retail spread decreased 4 cents.

As with beef, there was considerable movement in pork prices during the quarter. Retail prices for pork rose 15 percent to an average of \$1.30 in June, while the farm value climbed almost one-third to an

Table 3.--Beef, pork, and lamb: Retail price, carcass value, farm value, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of retail price, annually 1971-74, quarterly 1974-75

Date	Retail price	: Carcass : value	: Gross :	Byproduct allowance	: Net : farm	:	retail	spread	Farmer's
Date :	1/	2/	: value : : <u>3</u> / :	4/	: value : <u>5</u> /	Total		: Farm= : :carcass:	share
:				Cents					Percent
:			Beef,	Choice gra	de				`
1971:	104.3	75.7	72.3	4.5	67.8	36.5	28.6	7.9	65
1972:	113.8	80.1	79.8	7.4	72.4	41.4	33.7	7.7	64
1973	135.5	98.1	100.0	10.1	89.9	45.6	37.4	8.2	66
1974	138.8	97.4	93.8	7.7	86.1	52.7	41.4	11.3	62
1974	1/5 1	100.0	101 5	0 /	00.1			** 0	
JanMar	145.1 134.5	103.9 93.6	101.5 89.0	9.4	92.1	53.0	41.2	11.8	63
AprJune	141.0	102.1	99.1	7.3 7.8	81.7 91.3	52.8 49.7	40.9 38.9	11.9 10.8	61 65
OctDec.	134.5	90.2	85.4	6.1	79.3	55.2	44.3	10.9	5 9
1975 :									
JanMar	129.6	6/ 86.6	80.3	5.1	75.2	54.4	43.0	11.4	58
AprJune	146.5	<u>6</u> /113.4	108.4	7.1	101.3	45.2	33.1	12.1	69
July-Sept									
:				Dl.					
	70.0	FO 1		Pork			10.0	10.0	
1971 1972	70.3 83.2	52.1 65.3	35.0 51.2	2.7 3.5	32.3 47.7	38.0 35.5	18.2 17.9	19.8 17.6	46 57
1973		87.3	78.2	6.7	71.5	38.3	22.5	15.8	65
1974	108.2	77.4	68.0	7.2	60.8	47.4	30.8	16.6	56
1974									
JanMar	115.2	82.3	73.8	7.7	66.1	49.1	32.9	16.2	57
AprJune		66.4	53.2	5.3	47.9	51.4	32.9	18.5	48
July-Sept		77.6	70.1	7.3	62.8	44.6	29.8	14.8	58
OctDec.	111.0	83.5	74.8	8.3	66.5	44.5	27.5	17.0	60
1975	11//	05.3	75 (7.0	60.0	16.1	20. 7	17 /	60
JanMar AprJune	114.4	85.7	75.6	7.3 7.4	68.3	46.1	28.7	17.4	60
July-Sept	123.1	96.7	88.9	7.4	81.5	41.6	26.4	15.2	66
OctDec									
:			I	amb, Choice	grade			,	
1971	109.9	75.1	63.1	5.9	57.2	52.7	34.8	17.9	52
1972:		79.7	70.5	7.5	63.0	55.8	39.1	16.7	53
1973:		91.2	86.6	12.9	73.7	60.6	43.1	17.5	55
1974:	146.4	102.1	91.7	12.5	79.2	67.2	44.3	22.9	54
1974 :	107.6	100.0	02.4		00.6	E7 0	25 6	21.4	59
JanMar: AprJune:		102.0 103.0	93.4 98.3	12.8 14.7	80.6 83.6	57.0 58.9	35.6 39.5	19.4	59 59
July-Sept:		103.0	. 89.3	12.6	76.7	75.6	50.3	25.3	50
OctDec:		101.5	85.9	10.3	75.6	77.7	51.8	25.9	49
1975 :									
JanMar:	156.0	106.6	93.7	8.9	84.8	71.2	49.4	21.8	54
AprJune:	164.4	117.2	107.9	10.3	97.6	66.8	47.2	19.6	59
July-Sept:									
OctDec:									

^{1/} Estimated weighted average price of retail cuts. 2/ For quantity equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts: Beef: 1.41 lb. of carcass beef; pork, 1.07 lb. of wholesale cuts; lamb, 1.18 lb. of carcass lamb.
3/ Payment to farmer for quantity of live animal equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts: Beef, 2.28 lb.; pork, 1.97 lb.; lamb, quantity varies by months from 2.42 lb. in May to 2.48 lb. in October. 4/ Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible byproducts. 5/ Gross farm value minus byproduct allowance. 6/ Yield Grade 3.

average of 91 cents. Because of the much larger increase in farm value than retail price, the farm-retail spread was squeezed more than 5 cents or 12 percent.

Marketing spreads for pork were 10 cents lower in the second quarter of this year than a year earlier. But the farm value was up 34 cents and the retail price was up 25 cents. In the second quarter of last year, hog prices were depressed and the farm-retail spread for pork was at a record high level.

Bakery and Cereal Products: After rising sharply each quarter during both 1973 and 1974, the retail cost of bakery and cereal products decreased slightly in the second quarter of 1975 but averaged 12.4 percent higher than a year earlier. The farm values for wheat, and other farm ingredients in bakery and cereal products, decreased 16.5 percent from the previous quarter and averaged 12.3 percent lower than a year earlier. But farm-retail spreads jumped 3.6 percent from the first to the second quarter, and averaged 19.4 percent wider than the second quarter of last year.

Farm values decreased from February through June for grains in bakery and cereal products, while decreases began in January for other farm ingredients—including sugar, milk, lard, and vegetable shortening. However, retail prices for bakery and cereal products did not begin to weaken until April when they decreased slightly each month through June.

The farmer's share of the retail cost for grains in the bakery and cereal group was 12 percent in the second quarter, compared with 16 percent a year earlier. For all farm ingredients, it was 17 percent compared with 22 percent. The farmer's share is expected to increase in coming months, reflecting higher returns for wheat, oilseeds, milk, and sugar.

Fats and Oils: Retail prices for fats and oils products in the second quarter of 1975 were 8 percent

below the record level reached in the first quarter but still averaged 14 percent above the level of a year earlier. The farm value for oilseeds peaked last fall, then dropped sharply in both quarters this year. The farm value for fats and oils in the second quarter was 19 percent below the previous quarter and 12 percent lower than a year earlier. Because retail prices were slow to reflect decreases at the farm level, farm-retail spreads averaged a third wider than a year earlier, even though they decreased slightly from the first to the second quarter this year. The farmer's share of the retail cost was 32 percent in the second quarter, down from 41 percent from a year earlier. It reached 51 percent in the third quarter of 1974.

Changes in retail prices, farm value, and farmretail spreads for other selected foods are shown in tables 4 and 5 and tables at the end of the report.

Outlook

Farm-retail spreads in the third quarter are expected to widen as retail food prices rise. The increase is expected as marketing firms adjust their margins, particularly for meats, to reflect higher returns to farmers for food products and to cover rising operating costs. For the year, marketing spreads for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing a market basket of foods from U.S. farms may average around 10 percent above 1974. This compares to an increase of 20 percent from 1973 to 1974.

Retail food prices are expected to rise in the third quarter due to both higher farm prices, mainly for livestock products, as well as wider price spreads. However, prospects for larger crops and increased output of beef and poultry should moderate upward pressure on retail food prices.

Table 4.--Changes in retail price, farm value, and farm-retail spread for selected market basket foods, second quarter 1975.

.	II :	Change f		-::	II :_	Change	
Item :	1975	Previous:	Year	::	1975	Previous :	
		quarter:	ago	::	<u></u>	quarter :	ago
	Cents	Percent	Percent		Cents	Percent	Percent
		Butter, pou	ınd	_::- _:::_	Cheese,	American	, ½ pound
Retail price	95.5	1.5	2.1	::	74.1	.8	-1.7
arm value		2.1	9.8	::	34.0	4.3	0
arm-retail spread	37.4	.5	- 7.9	::'	40.1	-2.0	-3.1
	Mil	k, sold in st	tores,	- ::-	Chicke	n, frying	, pound
*				::			
etail price		-1.9	-3.0	::	59.0	0.2	11.3
arm value		2	-8.1	::	34.7	4.8	20.5
'arm-retail spread:	37.8	-3.6	3.0	:: _::_	24.3	- 5.8	.4
	Eggs,	large grade	A, dozen	-:: -::-	Corn f	lakes, 12	ounces
etail price	71.6	-11.6	4.5	::	52.0	0.2	33.3
arm value		-17.3	1.6	::	4.6	-4.2	7.0
'arm-retail spread		4	9.8	::	47.4	.6	36.6
		Apples, pou	ınd	_::- _::_	Or	anges, do	en
Retail price	25.5	13.1	1.7	::	111.4	3.2	3.2
'arm value		30.6	13.7	::	25.4	9.5	5.8
arm-retail spread		3.9	-4.9	::	86.0	1.5	2.5
		Lettuce, he	ead	_: :_ : : _: : _	To	matoes, po	ound
Patril muico	20.7	7.2	-12.2	::	59.5	-2.9	2.2
detail price ····································		-28.2	-20.1	::	25.3	2.8	7.7
arm-retail spread ····		3.9	-8.8	::	34.2	-6.8	-1.4
	0r	ange juice, i		_::_	Mar	garine, po	ound
		6 oz. car		-::- ::-			
Retail price	28.0	0.7	9.4	::	63.7	-9.8	18.2
Tarm value ·····		-8.0	-12.0	::	20.2	-19.8	-12.2
'arm-retail spread	19.9	4.7	21.3	:: _::_	43.5	-4.2	40.8
	Po	otatoes, 10 p	oounds	-::- -::-	Peas,	frozen, 10) ounces
:	115.0	E 0	-48.2	::	33.1	-2.9	25.4
Octoil price							
Retail price ····································		5.9 39.1	-40.2 -42.0	::	7.0	0	66.7

^{1/} Data for additional foods are shown in tables at back of this report.

Table 5.--White pan bread: Retail price, marketing spreads, and farm value per 1-pound loaf, selected periods, 1950-1975

	Data 21	: Data : 1	: Baker	: Miller's	: Other :	Farm va	alue
:	Retail price	Retail spread	: whole-	: flour	spreads	A11	: Wheat
Period :	1/		: saler	: spread	<u>5</u> /	ingred-	•
•	<u> </u>	<u>2</u> /	: spread	<u>3</u> /: <u>4</u> /	<u>: =' :</u>	ients <u>6</u> /	7/
:				Cents			
1950:	14.3	2.6	7.0	0.6	1.1	3.0	2.4
1955:	17.4	2.6	9.4	.7	1.5	3.2	2.7
1960:	19.8	3.8	10.9	.8	1.5	2.8	2.3
1965:	20.8	4.2	11.2	.6	1.6	3.2	2.6
1970:		5.6	12.8	• 5	1.9	3.4	2.6
1971:		5.4	13.8	.6	1.5	3.5	2.6
1972:		4.6	14.1	.6	1.6	3.8	2.9
1973:		5.4	14.2	1.0	1.5	5.5	4.2
1974 <u>8</u> /:	34.5	5.8	17.5	1.0	2.1	8.0	5.5
:							
<u>1974</u> : :	00.0	5 0		1 0			
I:		5.8	15.7	1.3	1.5	8.5	6.5
II:	34.4	6.1	18.5	.8	2.3	6.7	4.5
III:	34.7	5.6	18.2	.9	2.4	7.6	5.1
IV:	35.9	5.7	17.6	1.0	2.7	8.9	5.7
1975 8/ :							
<u>I</u>	37.3	5.6	20.7	0.6	3.9	7.5	4.7
II	36.2	4.7	21.9	0.5	2.9	6.2	4.0
	30.2	4.7	21.9	0.5	2.9	0.2	4.0
Jan	37.2	5.7	19.9	0.9	2.9	7.9	4.9
Feb:		5.6	20.9	0.4	2.8	7.7	4.8
Mar:		5.6	21.4	0.5	2.8	7.0	4.4
Apr:	36.8	5.2	21.4	0.4	2.9	6.9	4.9
May:		4.7	22.0	0.5	2.8	6.2	4.1
June:		4.2	22.3	0.6	2.9	5.6	3.6
:							

1/ Based on monthly prices reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Spread between retail and wholesale prices. 3/ Spread between wholesale price of bread and cost to baker of all ingredients. 4/ Spread between mill sales value of flour and cost of wheat to miller. 5/ Charges for transporting, handling, merchandising farm ingredients; processing non-wheat farm ingredients; and cost to baker of non-farm ingredients. 6/ Returns to farmers for wheat, lard, shortening, nonfat dry milk and sugar used in a 1-pound loaf. 7/ Returns to farmers for wheat, less imputed value of millfeed byproducts. Between July 1, 1964 and June 30, 1973, it includes value of commercial wheat marketing certificate (70 cents a bushel from July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965 and 75 cents thereafter). 8/ Preliminary. Note: Price spreads may not add due to rounding.

Table 6.--Profits after taxes of retail food chains and food manufacturers, annual 1964-74, quarterly 1974-75.

•	15 leading	: 10 leading	: All food	:
Period	food		: manufac-	: All manu-
`	chains	: packers	turing 2/	: facturing
:	1/	: 2/	: (SIC 20)	: <u>2</u> /
	=	Percent return		
.964	11.5		10.1	11.7
.965	11.3		10.7	13.1
966:	11.4	7.1	11.3	13.6
967:	10.3	11.5	10.9	11.8
968:	10.3	10.2	10.8	12.2
969:	10.4	8.8	10.9	11.5
970:	10.6	8.7	10.8	9.3
971:	10.1	10.8	11.0	9.7
972:	5.1	9.1	11.2	10.6
973:	8.2	10.6	12.8	12.6
974:	4.7 <u>3</u> /	12.2 (8 fir		14.9
:	4.7 <u>3</u> /	12.2 (0 111	13.9	14.9
974	0.1		10.7	1/6
January-March:			12.4	14.3
April-June:			12.8	16.7
July-September:			15.4	15.4
October-December	8.1	out out	14.7	13.2
.975				
January-March			10.7	9.0
		Percent r	eturn on sales	
.964	1.3		2.7	5.2
.965	1.3		2.7	5.6
966	1.3	0.9	2.7	5.6
967	1.1	1.4	2.6	5.0
968	1.1	1.2	2.6	5.1
969	1.1	1.2	2.6	4.8
970	1.0	0.9	2.5	4.0
971	.9	1.3	2.6	4.1
972				-
	.5	0.8	2.6	4.3
973	.7	1.2	2.6	4.7
.974	.4 <u>3</u> /	1.4(8 firm	as) 2.9	5.5
.974				
January-March	.8	1.1	2.7	5.6
April-June		. 9	2.7	6.0
July-September:		1.3	3.2	5.7
October-December	.6	1.3	3.0	4.8
.975				
January-March	-1.0 3/	1.3 (7 fir	ms) 2.4	3.7
			/	

^{-- =}Not available. 1/ Compiled from "Moody's Industrial Manual." 2/ Compiled from "Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations" published by the Federal Trade Commission. Data since the first quarter of 1974 are imperfectly comparable with prior data because of significant changes in accounting methods. 3/ Includes extraordinary loss from store closings by the Greater Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Profits after taxes for 14 stores, excluding A&P, amounted to 11.1 percent of annual stockholders' equity. Profits for 14 stores, excluding A&P, amounted to .90 percent of annual sales and .90 percent of first quarter sales.

THE BILL FOR MARKETING FARM-FOOD PRODUCTS CO

By

Terry L. Crawford and Andrew Weiser

ABSTRACT: The marketing bill—an estimate of all costs and profits incurred in transporting, processing, and distributing farm-food products—totaled \$92.0 billion in 1974, up 12 percent over 1973. This was double the average increase of the past 10 years. Among major cost components, labor accounted for half of the bill; packaging materials, 12 percent; and transportation, 7 percent. Corporate firms derived \$5.3 billion in before-tax profits from marketing farm foods in 1974, almost 6 percent of the bill. Marketing costs and profits of processors were \$30.6 billion, a third of the total marketing bill. Costs and profits of other agencies included \$26.7 billion for retailing, \$20.8 billion for eating places, and \$13.9 billion for wholesalers. Consumer expenditures for farm food products rose 12 percent to \$147.5 billion in 1974. Farmers received \$55.5 billion for farm-foods products, 11 percent more than in 1973.

KEYWORDS: Marketing costs, food costs, farm value, food expenditures.

The marketing bill is an estimate of the total cost of transporting, processing, and distributing U.S. farm originated foods purchased by civilian consumers. It is the difference between consumer expenditures and farm value (fig. 2). The marketing bill statistics show the distribution of consumer expenditures between the marketing system and farmers and the distribution of marketing costs among commodity groups, marketing agencies, and individual cost components.

This article presents data on consumer expenditures, farm value, and the marketing bill for U.S. farm foods in 1974. Analysis is offered by commodity group, factors affecting the rise in the bill, and cost components.

Consumer Expenditures

Consumer expenditures represent the market value of farm foods originating on U.S. farms purchased by and for civilian consumers in this country. In 1974, civilian consumers spent \$147.5 billion on U.S. farm foods, 12 percent more than in 1973. This increase reflects an increase of \$5.5 billion (11%) in the farm value and \$10.1 billion (12%) in the marketing bill

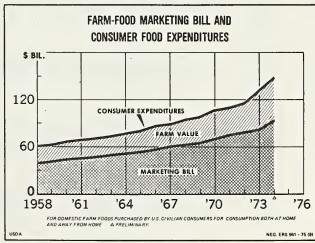


Figure 2

(table 7). Included in the total were expenditures for food in retail stores, cost of food purchased in restaurants and other away-from-home eating establishments, and the value of food served by schools, hospitals, and other institutions whose primary purpose is other than serving food.

Table 7 .--Marketing bill, farm value, and consumer expenditures by commodity group, for domestic farm-food products bought by civilians, 1929, 1939, 1947-74

Farm foods	Poultry and eggs	Farm : Ma	: value : bill		1,221 690	814 569		1,	3,041 1,362			3,258 1,743						2,908 2,164						2,908 2,964								3,111 4,469		
Farm foods Heat products Dairy		: Expe			1,																-													
Farm foods Heat products Farm Marketing Expending Farm Harketing Expending Harketing Hares Harketing Hares Hares		: Expendi- :		dollars																														
Farm foods Expension Farm Expension Farm Expension Farm Expension Farm Expension Farm Expension Farm Farm Expension Farm F		- : Farm :		ΞI	2,285	1,450	1,789	7,464	7,679	6,680	7,373	8,083	7,711	7,223	6,647	6,633	7,546	8,535	8,135	8,386	8,651	9,195	9,029	8,972	10,347	11,608	11,381	11,987	13,631	14,104	14,279	17,053	21,017	
다른 사이 아니																																		
																														.: 105,922				

1/ Beginning with 1960, estimates are for 50 States. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Farm value of bakery products includes farm values of flour, milk, eggs, fruit, lard, vegetable shortening, and sugar used in bakery products. Farm values of these ingredients are not included in farm values of other product groups.

Table 7 .--Marketing bill, farm value, and consumer expenditures by commodity group, for domestic farm-food products bought by civilians, 1929, 1947-74 cont'd.

	Marketing bill		965	827	1,084	2,808	3,058	3,183	3,076	3,257	3,196	3,412	3,643	3,735	4,139	4,022	4,217	4,795	5,549	5,872	6,352	6,871	7,379	8,190	8,586	9,217	9,763	10,237	11,172	11,662	12,421	10,962	12,044
r foods	Farm :		597	255	199	877	856	609	748	823	781	839	915	926	1,041	1,051	1,045	1,173	1,391	1,704	1,675	1,982	2,052	2,226	2,478	2,289	2,328	2,591	2,999	3,310	3,449	4,811	9,020
Other	Expendi- tures		1,231	1,082	1,283	3,685	3,914	3,792	3,824	4,080	3,977	4,251	4,558	4,711	5,180	5,073	5,262	5,968	6,940	7,576	8,027	8,853	9,431	10,416	11,064	11,506	12,091	12,828	14,171	14,972	15,870	15,773	740,77
: /8	Marketing : bill :		1,792	1,552	1,603	3,194	3,734	4,070	4,055	4,397	4,532	4,596	4,520	4,661	4,736	5,276	5,352	5,799	5,945	6,029	6,285	6,548	6,798	6,937	6,935	7,541	7,806	7,940	8,252	9,638	6,900	10,044	766,11
products	Farm: value		308	242	209	876	848	728	761	859	811	834	860	819	829	837	797	815	883	266	1,072	1,155	1,182	1,256	1,364	1,314	1,286	1,317	1,383	1,572	1,728	2,663	3,030
Bakery	Expendi- tures		2,100	1,794	1,812	4,070	4,582	4,798	4,816	5,256	5,343	.5,430	5,380	5,480	5,565	6,113	6,149	6,614	6,828	7,026	7,357	7,703	7,980	8,193	8,299	8,855	9,092	9,257	9,635	11,210	11,628	12,707	12,508
products :	: Marketing : bill :	Millions	597	544	496	1,014	1,186	1,244	1,234	1,336	1,394	1,433	1,499	1,577	1,671	1,820	2,030	2,001	2,010	2,005	1,991	2,035	2,212	2,426	2,394	2,623	2,669	2,667	2,690	2,677	2,722	3,178	3,931
mi11	Farm		366	285	201	841	765	622	637	999	637	290	246	561	583	615	612	266	555	543	564	540	268	619	637	989	809	809	552	562	809	91.7	1,258
Grain	Expendi- tures		963	829	269	1,855	1,951	1,866	1,871	2,002	2,031	2,023	2,045	2,138	2,254	2,435	2,642	2,567	2,565	2,548	2,555	2,575	2,780	3,045	3,031	3,259	3,277	3,275	3,242	3,239	3,330	4,095	5,189
vegetables :	Marketing :		2,289	1,979	2,509	4,952	5,235	5,690	5,630	6,440	7,082	7,336	7,535	8,274	8,805	9,198	9,865	10,327	11,176	11,425	12,189	12,467	12,905	13,262	14,116	14,796	14,909	15,473	16,737	17,743	17,302	20,713	23,056
Fruits and veg]		1,244	840	860	2,646	2,454	2,335	2,278	2,649	3,008	2,737	2,743	2,844	3,064	3,211	3,085	3,366	3,497	3,589	3,596	3,687	4,179	4,520	697,4	4,492	4,925	5,160	5,033	5,209	5,483	7,248	8,506
Fruit	Expendi- :		3,533	2,819	3,369	7,598	7,689	8,025	7,908	680,6	10,090	10,073	10,278	11,118	11,869	12,409	12,950	13,693	14,673	15,014	15,785	16,154	17,084	17,782	18,585	19,288	19,834	20,633	21,770	22,952	22,785	27,961	31,562
	Year 1/ :		1929	1935	1939	1947:	1948:	1949:	1950	1951	1952:	1953:	1954:	1955:	1956:	1957:	1958:	1959:	1960:	1961:	1962:	1963:	1964:	1965:	1966	1967:	1968:	1969:	1970:	1971:	1972:	1973:	19/4 ····

Expenditures for meat products, which represented about 30 percent of total food consumption expenditures, were up only 1½ percent over 1973. Retail prices were generally lower, with the average price for all beef declining 17 percent from 1973's record high. This was a reflection of expanded supply and erosion in the farm price of beef. The quantity of pork purchased rose to the level of 1972 from the 1973 low and, although farm prices consequently dropped, increases in marketing costs resulted in high retail prices and an increase in consumer expenditures for pork (table 8).

Dairy product expenditures rose 11½ percent in 1974. Higher prices accounted for almost all the increase as volume rose only 1½ percent.

Consumer expenditures for poultry products decreased sharply from the 1973 high. The 16 percent decline was due almost entirely to price reductions as volume fell by only 4 percent. The lower poultry prices were partly a reflection of larger red meat supplies at lower prices.

Fruit and vegetable expenditures rose by about 13 percent in 1974 due mostly to higher prices. The quantity of fruits and vegetables available for purchase increased by less than 1 percent.

Grain mill product expenditures increased 26 percent in 1974, faster than the previous year's record 24 percent increase. All of the increase came in higher prices as the volume marketed was down slightly. Bakery product expenditures rose 22 percent, the largest annual increase ever. Almost all of the increase resulted from higher prices; volume was up only slightly. Retail prices of these products rose considerably, reflecting sharply higher farm values following last year's crop shortages and continung strong world demand for grain in 1974.

The fastest increase in last year's rapid rise in consumer expenditures was in the other foods category, which includes sugar and fats and oils products. A 10 percent increase in retail volume coupled with sharply higher farm prices pushed consumer expenditures for these foods up 44 percent.

Expenditures for U.S. farm foods (excludes seafoods and imported foods) accounted for 15.1 percent of personal disposable income in 1974 (table 9, fig. 3). This is the first marked increase in the portion of income spent on food since World War II. The upturn is reflected in both the farm value and the marketing bill. This increase follows a steady 27-year decline from 24.7 percent in 1947. The low point was reached in 1972 with 14.5 percent of disposable income being spent for farm foods.

Farm Value

U.S. farmers received \$55.5 billion for farm food products in 1974, 11 percent more than the previous year. In 1973, farm value rose a record one-third. The largest increase in 1974 was in the other foods category, which includes sugar and fats and oils. A

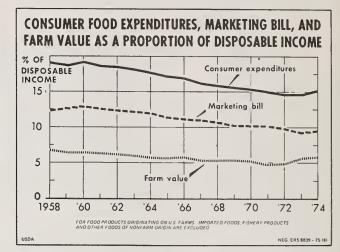


Figure 3

\$4.2 billion increase in the farm value of this food group accounted for three-fourths the total increase for all farm foods.

Two of the groups that showed large increases in 1973—meat and poultry and eggs—posted declines in farm value in 1974. In the case of meat, the increased volume was more than offset by lower prices, while in poultry and eggs the decline in farm value was due to both lower prices and sharp decrease in volume.

For other products, increases in farm value ranged from 13 percent for dairy products to 37 percent for grain mill products (table 7). Most of the changes in farm value were attributable to price changes. An overall farm-price weighted volume index of farm foods marketed increased by 1.2 percent in 1974. Meat product volume was up the most, 9.6 percent; poultry and eggs decreased the most, 15 percent. Other groups were basically unchanged.

Farm values in the last 2 years have shown great and continuing increases in grain mill, bakery, and miscellaneous products, all of which have more than doubled. Much of this is attributed to price rises that resulted from short supplies.

Marketing Bill

The marketing bill for farm food products—the difference between consumer expenditures and farm value—rose to \$92 billion in 1974, up 12 percent from 1973 and the largest increase recorded. Much of the rise is attributable to the unleashing of inflationary pressures built up during the period of price controls which were relaxed in late 1973. The marketing bill increased for all seven food groups (fig. 4). The greatest increase was in the other foods category, 24 percent, which accounted for about one-third the total increase in the marketing bill. Grain mill products and bakery products continued to post sharp increases of 24 and 19 percent, respectively. The marketing bill for meat and dairy products both

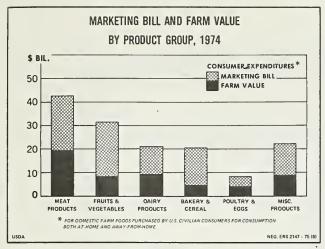


Figure 4

increased by 10 percent, fruits and vegetables by 11 percent, and poultry and eggs by 14 percent.

Factors Behind Marketing Bill Increase: Increases in the marketing bill over the years have been due to growth in volume of food marketed, increases in marketing services, and the cost of performing these services. Changes in the volume of food are the result of growth in population and shifts in the mix of per capita consumption. Increased marketing services involve the use of more highly prepared foods, such as convenience foods, and more eating out. Increased costs of marketing services reflect rising costs, of inputs such as labor and packaging materials.

Higher costs of marketing services constituted 95 percent of the total increase in the 1974 marketing bill. The remaining increase in the bill was accounted for by a slightly larger volume of food marketed. These two factors were partially offset by a decrease in the level of services—including a reduction in the consumption of highly processed foods and less eating out during the recessionary period.

Cost Components of the Marketing Bill

Labor. Labor costs for marketing domestic farm food products increased to \$46.7 billion in 1974, about half the total marketing bill (table 10, fig. 5). The 15 percent rise over the year before represents a rate twice that of the past decade. Labor employed in food retailing and away-from-home eating now accounts for almost six-tenths of the total labor bill for marketing farm foods. Processors' labor costs accounted for 28 percent of the total with wholesaling the remaining 14 percent. Labor costs include wages and salaries of employees, wage supplements, and tips received by food service employees.

The increase in labor costs in 1974 came from a large increase in hourly labor costs and a slight increase in total manhours worked by employees of food marketing firms. Hourly labor costs increased

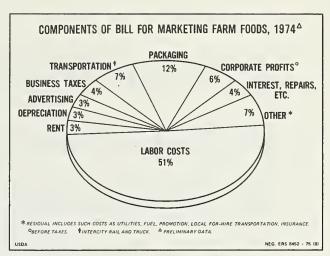


Figure 5

12.2 percent from 1973 to 1974, two-thirds faster than the annual increase of the previous 5 years.

Unit labor costs rose 12.5 percent in 1974, reflecting the large rise in hourly labor costs coupled with only a small increase in retail volume (table 11). Distribution agencies—wholesalers, retailers, public eating places—posted a 30 percent increase in per unit labor costs in the past 2 years while processors' costs increased 11 percent. Processing for the past 25 years has enjoyed a more limited rise in unit cost than the distribution sectors. This is a result of the greater mechanization potential of processing and the historically higher wages paid processing workers, which encouraged the substitution of capital for labor. Since 1947, unit costs have climbed 212 percent in the distribution sector versus 111 percent for processing. About half the growth in unit labor costs in food processing and distribution has occurred since 1967.

Employment in food marketing has continued to go up gradually during the past few years as a result of an overall increase in the volume of food handled by the marketing system and increases in services per unit. The farm food marketing system employed 6.2 million workers (full-time equivalent basis) in 1974, up slightly from 1973. Since 1967, the total number of full-time equivalent employees in food marketing has advanced by 22 percent while the civilian population increased only 7.4 percent during the same period. The leading cause for more full-time employees is the enlarged away-from-home eating market (36 percent more employees), but the number of employees also increased for food stores (16.4 percent), wholesaling (22.4 percent), and processing (10.4 percent) since 1967.

While the number of employees has grown in food marketing, little change occurred in the manhours per unit of product (as measured by the retail volume index) used to assemble, process, and distribute farm foods since 1967 (fig. 6). However, significant

Table 8.--Marketing bill, farm value, and consumer expenditures for domestic farm-food products bought by civilians, 1958-74.

Farm : value :: value		:A11 1	빏		••	Beef			Pork		Other	er red most	0+0
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60,569 21,464 42,564 6,998 8,4771 4,471						Mill							
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66,881 22,315	1959	63,619	21,216	42,403	9,419.8	4,936.0	4,483.8	7,380,4	2,547 5	7, 832, 0	1,36/.9	722.0	642.9
Colored Colo	1960	66,881	22,315	44, 566	10,015,6	5,044,2	, r	7,181.5	2 732 3	6.2004	1,292.9	651.5	641.3
71,318 21,602 47,656 10,530.5 5,511.2 5,092.7 7,784.2 5,444.2 1,3340.3 628.4 71,444 41,49 4,985 11,235.6 5,539.6 5,668.0 7,944 4 2,880.5 5,032.9 1,299.1 668.6 71,403 24,872 25,631 11,212.0 5,544.5 6,681.7 9,102.4 2,580.5 5,092.8 1,353.9 1,299.1 668.6 71,404 24,817 25,631 11,212.0 5,541.5 6,817.9 8,020.4 3,517.2 4,503.3 1,350.2 612.3 86,922 29,767 57,135 4,001.13,054.6 5,217.5 6,817.9 8,020.4 3,526.5 5,966.9 1,304.4 5,521.3 6,982.3 1,350.2 612.3 3,988.1 3,346.8 6,5183 11,342.2 8,944.4 8,182.8 10,291.4 6,031.3 1,350.2 612.3 3,988.1 3,346.8 6,5183 11,342.2 8,944.4 8,182.8 10,291.4 6,031.3 1,350.7 5,560.0 1,308.4 4 8,182.8 10,291.4 6,031.3 1,350.7 5,560.0 1,308.4 1,324.2 8,944.4 8,182.8 10,291.4 6,031.3 1,350.3 1,350.4 1,350		68,673	23,000	1,5 67/	10 233 5	5 098 2		7 367 2	2,707,0	7,644,	1,390.9	649.5	741.4
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77,503 4,875 11,132.5 5,544.3 6,868 6 7,904, 4 2,880.5 5,002.9 1,795.1 608.9 68.9 1,114 27,113 54,001 13,035.4 6,217.5 6,817.9 8,020.4 3,517.2 5,069.8 1,333.9 586.2 1,374.6 6.20.3 1,114 27,113 54,001 13,035.4 6,217.5 6,817.9 8,020.4 3,517.2 5,069.8 1,333.9 1,374.6 6.20.3 1,376.2 1,374.6 6.20.3 1,376.2 29,767 10,125.9 1,271.7 6,832.8 1,292.4 3,581.1 5,334.2 1,374.6 6.20.3 1,376.2 29,767 10,125.2 29,775 10,125.2 29,775 10,125.2 29,775 10,125.2 29,775 10,125.2 29,775 10,125.2 29,775 10,125.2 29,775 10,125.2 29,775 10,125.2 29,775 10,126.2 29,775 2		010'11	700,57	47,020	10,030.0	2,110,0		7,184.2	3,015.2	4,769.2	1.388.1	9 899	710,
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3.455.5 4,983.5 2,107.7 2,878.8 3,499.5 1,970.3 3.455.5 3,602.1 3,801.0 4,801.1 7,499.9 2,978.0 4,521.9 5,267.7 2,081.8 3,185.9 3,442.3 1,842.2 3.755.9 3,785.9 5,774.9 7,826.2 2,984.1 4,842.1 5,251.0 2,094.2 3,156.8 3,111.0 1,521.8 3.759.2 5,281.4 8,570.4 3,471.8 5,098.6 4,725.1 1,677.9 3,047.2 2,854.9 1,433.1 3.759.2 5,384.4 9,385.2 3,971.6 5,413.6 6,671.1 3,173.8 3,497.3 3,618.9 2,057.2 2/ 10,906.8 4,794.0 6,112.8 10,178.2 4,401.0 5,777.2 5,547.0 2,510.3 3,036.7 3,098.0 1,786.7		0 7.53 2	3,722.3	4,093.0	0,400.3	7,418.1	4,047.2	4,397.7	1,832.8	2,564.9	2,976.3	1.504.2	1.472.1
**************************************		2.00,00	3,002.1	1.108,4	8.900,	2,680.9	4,325.9	4,983.5	2,107.7	2,878.8	3,499.5	1 970 3	1 529 2
**************************************		8,602.1	3,801.0	4,801.1	7,499.9	2,978.0	4,521.9	5,267,7	2,081.8	3,185.9	3 440 3	1 8/2 2	1,020,1
: 9,080.6 3,799.2 5,281.4 8,570.4 3,471.8 5,098.6 4,725.1 1,677.9 3,047.2 2,854.9 1,433.1		8,860.8	3,785.9	5,074.9	7,826.2	2.984.1	4.842.1	5,251.0	2 00%	3 156 0	0,112.0	1,042.1	1,000.1
2/ ··· 10,906.8 4,794.0 6,112.8 10,178.2 4,401.0 5,777.2 5,547.0 2,510.3 3,036.7 3,098.0 1,786.7		9,080,6	3,799.2	5,281.4	8.570.4	3,471.8	5.098.6	4 725 1	1,677 0	3,170.0	0,111.0	1,521.8	1,589.2
2/ · 10,906.8 4,794.0 6,112.8 10,178.2 4,401.0 5,777.2 5,547.0 2,510.3 3,036.7 3,098.0 1,786.7		9,514.8	4.130.4	5.384.4	9 385 2	3 071 6	5 7.13 6	6 671 1	1,077.0	2,740,0	2,034.9	1,433.1	1,421.8
\pm .	2/	8 906 0	794 0	6 117 0	10170	0,771	0,410.0	0,0/1.1	3,1/3.8	3,497.3	3,618.9	2,057.2	1,561.7
	ì	0.000601	0.17.61	0,112.0	7.0/1/01	4,40I.U	5,777.2	5,547.0	2,510.3	3,036.7	3.098.0	1,786.7	1,311,3

Table 8.--Marketing bill, farm value, and consumer expenditures for domestic farm-food products bought by civilians, 1958-74--Continued.

									100000000000000000000000000000000000000	J١	771	riocessed vegetables	
Year	 /ī	Expendi-:	Farm :	Marketing	: Expendi-:	Farm	: Marketing	: Expendi-:		: Marketing	: Expendi-	Farm	Marketing
		rures	varue :	DITT	: cares :	varue	- 1	cares	value	DITT	: cures	: value :	D111
						Mil.	Million dollars						
1958	•	2,571,4	795.1	1,776.3	336.2	1.259.6	3.076.6	2.050.5	485.0	1.565.5	3.991.9	545.3	3.446.6
1959		2,612.9	878.7	1,734.2		1,322.9	3,176.0	2,221.6	549.5	1,672.1	4,359.6	614.9	3 744 7
1960		2,754.2	8998.8	1,854.5	723.9	1,426,7	3,297.2	2,577.4	564.6	2,012.8	4,617.4	602.9	4,011.5
1961		2,774.5	6.006	1.873.6		1,390,3	3,251.1	2,716.9	674.5	2.042.4	4 881 2	623.3	4 257 9
1962		2,804.8	869.1	1,935.8		1,424.5	3.567.5	2,712.2	612 8	7 060 7	5,702,5	689 7	7,72,4
1963	•	7 787 9	7 708	1 888 3		1 456 2	3 72% 4	2,725,6	605 7	2,000.1	7,47,0	730.5	7227
1967	•	2,0702.0	070	1 979 1		1,470,1	3 707 0	2,720.0	751.2	2,120.7	0,404,0	700.0	4,700.4
1001		2,040,0	270.1	1,9/9,1	1,400.0	1,002.9	0.121.0	2,022.2	7.167	6.110,2	7,040.0	7.44.8	0,001.0
1905	•	2,931.3	926.8	4/4.		1,/65.9	4,015.4	2,751.3	665.0	2,086.2	6,318.0	1,132.2	5,185.8
1966	•	3,140,9 1	.,000.8	2,140.0		1,804.6	4,067.2	2,865.9	666.4	2,199.5	6,706.4	997.1	5,709,3
1961	•		.,059.9	2,131.7		1,/25.5	4,163.8	3,067.2	702.0	2,365.2	7,139.9	1,004.6	6,135.3
1968			1,179.1	2,195.8		1,815.8	4,348.1	3,018.3	840.1	2,178.2		1,090.0	6,186.9
1969			1,039.8	2,414.4		1,928.9	4,397.2	3,231.7	866.5	2,365.2		1,324.8	6,296.2
1970			1,181.6	2,612.2	815.1	1,862.3	4,952.8	3,382.7	813.7	2,569.0	78.4	1,175.4	6,603.0
1971	•		1,152.8	3,006.2		2,021.8	4,872.4	3,736.1	771.1	2,965.0		1,263.3	6,899.4
1972			1,214,3	2,669,6		2,193,2	5,031.7	3,371,3	844.4	2,526.9	8,304.9	1,231.1	7,073.8
		810.5	639	3,170.6		2,821.6	6,532.9	4,069.7	970.7	3 099.1	9 726 1		7 910 4
1974	2/	561.2	859.0	3, 701.3		2,775.5	6 996 1	4 459 8	1 141 6	3 318	11 769 4	2 729 0	0,000
	 N		,				1.000)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.001671		*****
		Grain	Grain mill pro	products	: Bake	Bakery products	ts	Fats	ts and oils	S	: Othe	Other foods	
	••	Expendi-:	Farm :	Marketing	: Expendi-:	Farm	: Marketing	: Expendi-:	: Farm	: Marketing	: Expendi-	: Farm :	: Marketing
	••	tures :	41	bill	: tures :	value		: tures :			: tures		: bill
	• •						Million dollars	ars					
1958		2.642.0	610.7	2.031.3	0 149 0	797 0	5 352 0	1 384 7	7 488	1 000 0	3 877 3	658 6	3 218 7
1959		2,567.0	564.7	200	6 614 0	815.0	7 799 0	1 616 8	420 3	1 196 4	4 351 2	752 7	3 598 5
1960		2 565 0	7.57	2,010,0	6 828 0	883	7,000	1,675,3	7 087	1 17/ 0	7,100,7	010	7, 37/, 1
1961		2 548 0	541 8	2,010,0	7 026 0	002.00	2000	1 781 5	4 9 2 9	1 12/4 0	7,204.6	1 0/17 //	1,7/7,1
1967		2 555 0	564.0	1 991 0	7 357 0	1 072 0	6,785.0	1 92/ 9	570.5	1 35/ 6	6 100	1 10%	7 200 1
1963	•	2 575 0	0,075	2 035 0	7 703 0	1 155 0	0,202,0	7 110 0	0.009	0.100,1	6,102.0	1 252 1	7 301 1
1967	•	780.0	568 0	2,000,0	7 080 0	1 182	0,740,0	2,717,0	0.020	1 505 6	7 166 7	1,272,1	703 7
1065	•	2,700.0	0.000	7,777	0,000,0	•	0,027,0	7,504.4	0,000	1,700.0	7,0007	1,0,0	1,001,0
1966	•	3,043.0	635 0	2,427.2	0,173.0	1 36%	025	2,000.7	0.4.00	1,056,0	0 105.7	1,401.2	0,400.0
1967		0.1000	0.000	2,000,0	0,277.0	1,004,00	0,000,0	2,330.0	702.3	1,700.0	0,127.0	1,477.1	.000
1001	•	3,259.0	0.050	2,623.0	0.558,8	1,314.0	54 L .	2,923.3	788.3	2,135.0	8,582.7	1,500./	7,082.0
1 200		3,2/7.0	0.809	2,669.0		1,286.0	7,806.0	2,998.7	747.2	2,251.5	9,092.3	1,580.8	7,511.5
1070	:	3,275.0	0.809	2,667.0	9,257.0	1,317.0	7,940.0	3,272.4	893.7	2,378.7	9,555.6	1,697.3	7,858.3
1071		0,242.0	0.77	2,030.0	11,010.0	1,505.0	0,252.0	2,013.9	1,200.3	0./00,2	10,239.1	1,192.1	8,004.4
		3,239.0		2,677.0	210	1,5/2.0	9,638.0	6.022	1,33/.1	2,883.8	10,/51.1	1,9/2.9	8,7/8.2
		3,330.0		7,722.0			9,900.0	7.77	1,2/1.5	3,250./	11,34/.8	2,1//.5	9,1/0.3
1973	2/:	4,095.0	917.0 258.0	3,178.0	12,707.0	3,663.0	10,044.0	395.6	2,040.7	3,344.9	10,387.4	2,770.3	7,617.1
				•	00000	,	,100	1	2,101,0	1,000,1	,,,,	0.002.0	() : 11:0

Table 9.--Consumer expenditures, marketing bill, and farm value for domestic farm-food products as a proportion of disposable income, 1929, 1935, 1939, 1947-74

••	Disposable	: Value of U. S.	farm foods		:U.S. farm foods	shar	able income
Year	personal income	: Consumer : expenditures :	Marketing : bill :	Farm	: Consumer : expenditures	: Marketing : bill	: Farm
••		Billion dollars				Percent	
1929	83.3	18.0	10.5	7.5	21.6	12.6	0.6
1935	58.5	13.8	8.6				
1939	70.3	15.3	6.6	5.4	21.8	14.1	7.7
1947	169.8	41.9	22.6	19.3		13.3	11.4
1948	189.1	44.8	24.9	19.9	23.7		10.5
1949	188.6	43.4	26.0	17.4	23.0		9.2
1950	206.9	44.0	26.0	18.0	21.3		8.7
1951	226.6	49.2	28.7	20.5	21.7		0.6
1952	238.3	50.9		20.4	21.4		9.8
1953:	252.6	51.0		19.5	20.2	12.5	7.7
1954	257.4	51.1	32.3	18.8	19.9	12.6	7.3
1955	275.3	53.1	34.4	18.7		12.5	8.9
1956	293.2	55.5	36.3	19.2	18.9	12,4	6.5
1957	308.5	58.3	37.9	20.4	18.9	12.3	
1958	318.8	61.0	39.6	21.4	19.1	12.4	6.7
1959	337.3	63.6	45.4	21.2	18.9	12.6	6.3
1960	350.0	6.99	9.44	22.3	19.1	12.7	•
1961	364.4	68.7	45.7	23.0	•	12.5	
1962	385.3	71.3	47.6	23.7	18.5	12.4	6.1
1963	404.6	74.0	6.65	24.1	•	12.3	
1964	438.1	77.5	52.6	24.9	17.7	12.0	
1965	473.2	81.1	54.0	27.1	7	11.4	
1966	511.9	86.9	57.1	29.8		11.2	
1967	546.3	89.2	60.4	28.8	16.3	11.0	
1968	591.0	94.0	63.6	30.4	5.	10.8	5.1
1969	634.4	98.8	65.2	33.7	15.6	10.3	
1970	691.7	105.9	71.1	34.8		10.3	5.0
1971	746.4	110.7	75.4	35.3	14.8	10.1	4.7
1972	802.5	116.6	77.9	38.7	14.5	9.7	4.8
1973	3	132.0		50.0	14.6	9.1	5.5
1974	979.7	147.6	2	55.6	15.1	7.6	•
••							

Table 10.--Cost components of the marketing bill for farm foods, 1947-74.

Total	22.6 24.9 26.0 26.0 26.0 30.5 30.5 31.5 31.5 34.4 44.6 44.6 44.6 44.6 44.6 44.6 63.6 63	77.9 82.0 92.0
Resid-		6.8 6.1
Interest: (net):		1.2 1.3 1.4
Repairs,: bad debts,: I contribu- tions		1.7 1.9
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Adver- : tising	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2.2
Rent: (net)	1.22 1.38 1.56 2.33	2.5
: Deprecia- : tion :	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2°.8 3,.2
After :Business : Depritaxes :taxes 3/ : ti	11	3.52 7.22 7.23
After : taxes : t	1 111111111111111111111111111111111111	3.0
Corporate profits: Before After taxes taxes	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	5.5 5.3 3
Rail and truck transportation $\frac{2}{l}$	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6.1 7.2
Packaging : materials :		9.4 9.9 11.0
Labor	10.6 112.3 12.9 12.9 12.9 13.0 14.7 17.7 17.7 18.8 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7	37.6 40.4 46.7
Year	1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1953 1955 1955 1956 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1965 1966 1967 1967	1973 1974 <u>4</u> /

1/ Includes supplements to wages and salaries such as social security and unemployment insurance taxes and health insurance preminums. Also includes imputed earnings of proprietors, partners, and family workers not receiving stated remuneration.

2/ Includes charges for heating and refrigeration. Does not include local hauling charges.
3/ Includes property, social security, unemployment insurance, State income, and franchise taxes, license fees, and other fees, but does not include Federal income tax.

4/ Preliminary.
5/ Includes foodservice in schools, colleges, hospitals, and other institutions and utilities, fuel, promotion, local for-hire transportation, and insurance.

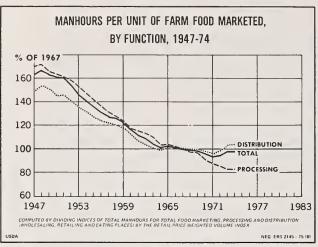


Figure 6

changes occurred among marketing functions. Because of automation, processing now takes 17 percent less labor per unit of farm foods marketed than in 1967. But more labor is now required for distribution. Wholesaling has shown a slight decrease of 3 percent but food stores and eating places have increased their use of labor. Food stores now use 3 percent more manhours per unit of product than in 1967, while eating places have increased their use of labor per unit by 8 percent.

Hourly labor cost for all food marketing employees has increased 65 percent since 1967 (table 11). This increase in hourly labor cost along with additional employees boosted total labor cost in food marketing by 80 percent since 1967. The growth in labor cost for processing has been less than for retailing and wholesaling because of a reduction in labor usage. Hourly labor cost in processing was \$5.53 in 1974, the highest of all food marketing agencies, providing an incentive to replace labor by mechanization. Wholesaling, which also has shown a slight decrease in labor usage, had average hourly labor cost of \$4.82. Food store and eating places had hourly labor cost of \$4.30 and \$3.25, respectively, in 1974.

Packaging: The costs of food packaging materials in 1974 was estimated to be \$11 billion, an increase of 10.7 percent over 1973 and more than double the increase the preceding year. Packaging material costs represented 12 percent of the marketing bill, the same share it has been for a number of years.

Wholesale prices of all packaging materials increased 26.8 percent during 1974, with virtually all of the jump coming after price controls were lifted in April. Price increases slowed in 1975, rising less than 3 percent during January, February, and March. April-July estimated wholesale prices showed a 0.5 percent decline.

With the value of packaging materials increasing less than wholesale prices, there apparently was a cutback in the quantity of material used last year. However, the quantity used probably declined much less than the price changes indicate, due to buying as much as a year in advance by food processors and the fact that price increases occurred the latter part of the Shipments of various containers and year. packaging materials to processors was mixed. As an example, shipments of narrow neck glass bottles for food increased 3.6 percent in 1974 over 1973, whereas nonreturnable narrow necks for beverages decreased 6.7 percent. Shipments of metal cans for vegetables and vegetable juices increased 7 percent during the same period, but metal cans for meat decreased 5.5 percent and metal cans for soft drinks also decreased by 0.9 percent. Shipments of the most important paper product, special food board, increased 1.6 percent.

During 1974, wholesale prices of plastic films jumped 45.6 percent, the largest increase of all classes of material. Also up were prices of metal containers, 33.5 percent; paper and paper board, 25.3 percent; glass containers, 16.2 percent; and wood boxes, 7.7 percent. Another item with one of the highest increases was paper milk cartons which increased 42.6 percent. Tin plate food cans also rose sharply (34 percent) while glass food jars were up 15.8 percent and corrugated shippers, 11.9 percent.

Rail and Truck Transportation: The estimated cost of shipping farm food products by truck and rail in 1974 was \$7.2 billion, an increase of 18 percent over the level of \$6.1 billion in 1972 and 1973. These estimates exclude costs for air, water, and intracity truck transportation for which no data are available. The dramatic increase in the costs of shipping farm food products was primarily a result of higher transportation rates, rather than the slight increase in quantities marketed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) authorized a number of rail rate increases in 1974. These included a 3.3 percent fuel charge increase which became effective on January 31, 1974 and a rise of 2.8 percent to cover larger rail retirement taxes, effective in stages on January 1 and March 16, 1974. In addition, general freight rate increases of 4 percent, effective March 9, 1974, and 10 percent on June 20, 1974, were granted. The 10 percent increase was committed to deferred maintenance and other property improvements to provide better service for shippers.

The effects of the 1974 ICC authorizations for higher rail rates were compounded by earlier increases of 3 percent in August and 1.9 percent in October 1973, thus contributing to the 18 percent increase in rates in 1974 (table 12).

Trucking costs have increased as a result of fuel price increases and reduced speed limits. During the 1973/74 winter, fuel supplies were severely constrained. In February 1974, a special 6 percent fuel surcharge was granted. Limited data suggest that exempt truck rates also increased during that

period. The Federal Highway Amendment of 1974 imposed a permanent 55 mile per hour speed limit while authorizing the States to increase weights allowed for trucks on the interstate highway system. The new limits, which could increase weights from 73,000 to 80,000 pounds, are not expected to immediately produce a uniform reduction in costs. Regulations on truck dimensions are sometimes as limiting as weight restrictions. But for some heavy agricultural commodities—particularly grains, soybeans, some fruits and vegetables, and boxed meats—the increased weight limits would permit larger loads and reduce costs for truckers.

Rail rate increases thus far in 1975 have not been as sharp as those in the first half of 1974. The 1975 authorizations include a rise of 7 percent for general freight, effective in April, and an increase of 5 percent, primarily for higher labor costs, effective

June 20.

Advertising: Advertising for farm foods in 1974 amounted to \$2.5 billion, up slightly from 1973. Less than 2 cents of the food dollar was spent on advertising and promotion in 1974. The increase in advertising slowed somewhat with the sluggish 1974 economy as new product introduction decreased and consumers shifted to more basic products. One promotional strategy employed by marketers was expanded use of coupons to offer selective price discounts in an increasingly price sensitive market. Food processors typically account for half of food advertising followed by food retailers. distribution of advertising expenditures among media differ-processors spend more heavily in network TV and magazines, and retailers rely more on newspapers and local TV advertising.

Capital costs: Capital costs, which include depreciation, rent, and interest, totaled \$7.6 billion in 1974, up 10 percent from last year. As a share of the total marketing bill, capital costs account for 8.2 percent of the total \$92 billion. Interest rates on longterm Aaa bonds, an indicator of the costs of new longterm credit for plant expansion and building, rose from 7.44 percent in 1973 to 8.57 percent in 1974, reflecting inflationary pressures and administrative monetary decisions. Short-term interest rates reflective of the cost of financing inventory rose to 11.28 percent in 1974 from 8.3 percent a year earlier. This is the rate businessmen had to pay at 35 major retail centers. The E.H. Boechk Index of commercial and factory building costs increased 11 percent from 1973. Rising construction costs boosted depreciation charges and commercial rental rates for food marketing firms.

Corporate profits: Before-tax corporate profits in 1974 rose 15 percent to \$5.3 billion. Dollar sales were greater and profit rates of corporations increased in current dollars. After-tax profits also rose to slightly more than half the before-tax value. While profits are a relatively small portion of the marketing bill, per

unit profits since 1958 have increased on a percentage basis more than all the other components combined.

Business taxes: In 1974, business taxes rose to \$3.7 billion, more than double 10 years ago. Social Security payments and rates rose again during 1974. There were also continued increases in local taxes, especially on real estate.

Trends in Per Unit Costs

Per unit comparisons of the components of the marketing bill take out the effect that the volume of food marketed has on total marketing costs and thus allow historical comparisons of unit charges or prices. Since 1958, the index of marketing costs per unit of farm food marketed has increased 69 percent. During the same period, the consumer price index rose 70 percent.

Labor costs, the largest component, increased 88 percent on a per unit basis since 1958, sloping steadily upward (fig. 7). Much of the rise in labor costs occurred in the distribution sector—wholesaling, retailing and public eating places. Per unit labor costs climbed 126 percent in 17 years. In processing, per unit labor costs rose only 46 percent in the same period.

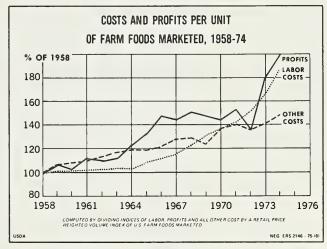


Figure 7

Profits per unit have increased slightly more than labor costs. Overall per unit profits doubled since 1958 with half the increase occurring since 1972. Distributors' profits per unit rose slightly more than processors' profits. The trend in corporate profits may exaggerate the picture of increasing per unit profits as non-corporate earnings are not reflected in the estimates.

All other costs of foods marketing, including taxes, depreciation, rent, and energy, have risen 49 percent on a per unit basis since 1958, slower than the general inflation rate.

Table 11. -- Indexes of labor cost for marketing farm-food products, 1947-74

Year	: Total : labor : cost	: Man- : hours	: Hourly : labor : cost 1	: labor	<pre>Retail price-: weighted 3/: volume index :</pre>	weighted 3/
	:		19	967 = 100		
1947	: : 41	106	39	63	65	68
1948	: 46	107	43	72	64	66
1949	. 48	106	45	74	65	68
1950	50	107	47	75	67	70
1951	53	107	50	79	67	69
1952	: 56	108	52	80	70	72
1953	. 60	107	56	82	73	75
1954	62	106	. 58	83	75	77
1955	64	106	60	82	78	81
1956	. 66	106	62	81	81	84
1957	. 68	104	65	84	81	83
1958	70	102	69	86	81	82
1959	. 73	103	- 71	87	84	84
1960	. 76	102	74	87	87	87
1961	. 77	98	78	87	88	88
1962	80	98	82	89	90	90
1963	. 82	96	85	89	92	92
1964	85	97	88	89	96	96
1965	90	99	91	94	96	97
1966	95	100	95	97	98	98
1967	. 100	100	100	100	100	100
1968	108	101	107	106	102	102
1969	. 117	103	114	113	104	103
1970	. 125	102	123	118	106	105
1971	. 133	103	129	122	109	108
1972	145	105	140	131	110	108
1973	156	106	147	144	108	104
1974 <u>4</u> /	180	109	165	162	111	105
	:					

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Hourly labor cost is the quotient of the indexes of total labor cost and man-hours worked.

^{2/} Unit labor cost is the quotient of the indexes of total labor cost and the retail price-weighted volume index.

^{3/} The retail volume index of farm food products is constructed by weighting the quantities consumed on a retail weight basis by 1957-59 average retail prices. The retail volume index is used in assessing changes in consumer expenditures and labor costs. This index is more sensitive to changes in highly processed products than less processed products with a high farm value. Similarly, the farm price weighted index is constructed by weighting the quantities on a farm weight basis by 1957-59 average farm prices. The farm volume index is used in evaluating changes in farm value and farm marketings. The farm index is most sensitive to high farm value less processed products. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 12. -- Railroad freight rate indexes for agricultural commodities, $1957-74 \frac{1}{2}$ (1967 = 100)

37	Livestock	: Meat		uits and	: Wheat	: All grains
Year		:	: ve	getables	:	:
•					4.40	11.6
1957:	104	143		112	119	116
1958:	108	132		109	122	120
1959:	106	121		102	120	116
1960:	105	121		100	119	115
1961:	104	121		101	119	114
1962:	102	120		100	116	113
1963:	100	117		99	114	111
1964:	99	113		99	111	108
1965:	99	104		99	99	101
1966:	99	100		99	99	100
1967:	100	100		100	100	100
1968:	104	103		103	101	100
1969:	108	107		108	102	100
1970:	119	117		118	113	109
1971:	135	132		134	125	121
1972:	140	136		138	120	121
1973:	146	138		140	124	122
1974:	<u>4</u> /	162		162	147	146
:	Ca1	:	:			ed index
:	Soybeans .	Cotton :	Wool:	Tobacco	: Food	: A11
	•					
:	:	:	:			: All 2/: products 3/
:	:	*	•		: products 2	2/: products 3/
1957	110	102	158	119	: products 2	2/: products 3/
1958:	110 116	102 103	158 161	119 111	: products 2 119 115	116 115
1958: 1959:	110 116 115	102 103 102	158 161 127	119 111 100	: products 2 119 115 109	116 115 110
1958: 1959: 1960:	110 116 115 115	102 103 102 101	158 161 127 122	119 111 100 99	: products 2 119 115 109 107	116 115 110 109
1958: 1959: 1960: 1961:	110 116 115 115 109	102 103 102 101 101	158 161 127 122 122	119 111 100 99 100	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108	116 115 110 109 109
1958: 1959: 1960: 1961: 1962:	110 116 115 115 109 107	102 103 102 101 101 101	158 161 127 122 122 107	119 111 100 99 100 100	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106	116 115 110 109 109 108
1958: 1959: 1960: 1961: 1962: 1963:	110 116 115 115 109 107 101	102 103 102 101 101 101 101	158 161 127 122 122 107 104	119 111 100 99 100 100	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103	116 115 110 109 109 108 106
1958: 1959: 1960: 1961: 1962: 1963:	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100	102 103 102 101 101 101 101 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100	119 111 100 99 100 100 100	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 103	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105
1958 : 1959 : 1960 : 1961 : 1962 : 1963 : 1964 : 1965 :	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99	102 103 102 101 101 101 101 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 103 100	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105
1958 : 1959 : 1960 : 1961 : 1962 : 1963 : 1964 : 1965 : 1966 :	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99	102 103 102 101 101 101 101 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100 100	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100 100	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 100 99	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105 100 99
1958: 1959: 1960: 1961: 1962: 1963: 1964: 1965: 1966: 1967:	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99 99	102 103 102 101 101 101 101 100 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100 100 100	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100 99	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 100 99 100	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105 100 99
1958	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99 99 100	102 103 102 101 101 101 101 100 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100 100 100	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100 99 100 102	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 100 99 100 102	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105 100 99 100
1958	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99 99 100 101	: 102 103 102 101 101 101 100 100 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100 100 100 100 101	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 100 99 100 102 105	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105 100 99 100 101
1958	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99 99 100 101 103 114	: 102 103 102 101 101 101 100 100 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100 100 100 100 101 106 119	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 100 99 100 102 105 116	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105 100 99 100 101 103
1958: 1959: 1960: 1961: 1962: 1963: 1964: 1965: 1966: 1967: 1968: 1969: 1970: 1971:	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99 99 100 101 103 114 126	102 103 102 101 101 101 101 100 100 100 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100 100 100 100 101 106 119 134	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 100 99 100 102 105 116 129	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105 100 99 100 101 103 114 127
1958: 1959: 1960: 1961: 1962: 1963: 1964: 1965: 1966: 1967: 1968: 1969: 1970: 1971: 1972:	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99 99 100 101 103 114 126 127	102 103 102 101 101 101 101 100 100 100 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100 100 100 100 101 106 119 134 136	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 100 99 100 102 105 116 129 132	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105 100 99 100 101 103 114 127 128
1958: 1959: 1960: 1961: 1962: 1963: 1964: 1965: 1966: 1967: 1968: 1969: 1970: 1971:	110 116 115 115 109 107 101 100 99 99 100 101 103 114 126	102 103 102 101 101 101 101 100 100 100 100 100	158 161 127 122 122 107 104 100 100 100 100 101 106 119 134	119 111 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	: products 2 119 115 109 107 108 106 103 100 99 100 102 105 116 129	116 115 110 109 109 108 106 105 100 99 100 101 103 114 127

^{1/} All indexes are of the weighted aggregative type and are based upon averages of rates in effect during the year. Annual averages are computed by weighting rates by the number of days they are in effect.

^{2/} In constructing the all farm food index, food product groups are weighted by average quantities marketed domestically in 1957-59.

^{3/} In constructing the all farm product index, farm product groups are weighted by average revenues for 1957-59.

^{4/} The livestock component was excluded because of the relatively negligible amount shipped by rail. Data for 1945-56 are published in the Marketing and Transportation Situation, MTS-47, November 1962.

At-Home Versus Away-From-Home Eating

The total marketing bill is divided into the at-home bill and the away-from-home bill. The at-home marketing bill is an estimate of charges for transporting, processing, and distributing U.S. farm foods purchased in food stores for use at home. The away-from-home marketing bill is an estimate of the costs and profits of transporting, processing, distributing, and preparing food for sale or use in public eating places and institutions. It includes costs and profits for food whether purchased for personal consumption, on business or travel, or as part of another service such as food served by airlines or hospitals.

Expenditures: Consumer expenditures for food at home were \$106.3 billion in 1974, or 72 percent of total U.S. farm food expenditures. Expenditures for food consumed away from home were \$41.2 billion, or 28 percent of total expenditures. Away-from-home expenditures declined slightly as a proportion of total food expenditures last year but were greater than the 25 percent in 1963 (table 13).

Away-from-home eating is composed of two major submarkets—public eating places and institutions. Public eating places include restaurants, cafeterias, snack bars, vending machine outlets, and other eating places primarily operated for profit. In 1974, they accounted for \$32.3 billion of farm food expenditures, or about three-fourths of the away-from-home market. Expenditures in public eating places grew relatively faster than food store sales between 1965 and 1974, increasing the away-from-home share of expenditures for U.S. farm foods.

Until the last 4 years, institutional expenditures on farm foods grew more rapidly than expenditures in public eating places. Institutions—including schools, colleges, hospitals, rest and nursing homes, and airlines—served food valued at \$8.9 billion in 1974, and accounting for about 6 percent of total farm food expenditures. Decreased school enrollment and a decline in hospital patients have slowed the growth in institutional feeding.

Marketing Bill: The marketing bill for at-home eating accounts for a smaller proportion of consumer food expenditures than that for away-from-home eating. The at-home marketing bill amounted to \$60.8 billion in 1974—57 percent of consumer expenditures for food bought for use at home. In contrast, the away-from-home bill of \$31.2 billion accounted for 76 percent of away-from-home consumer expenditures for food in 1974. This contrast reflects the added cost of preparing and serving food consumed away from home. In 1974, public eating places incurred marketing costs of \$24 billion, while the bill for institutions was \$7 billion.

Farm Value: The at-home market represented fourfifths of total U.S. farm value, while public eating places accounted for another 14.4 percent and institutions, the remainder. Thus, the food store market is a much more important channel for farm products than is indicated by the proportion spent in food stores versus away-from-home establishments.

Commodity Use: In 1974, meat products represented the largest share of away-from-home food expenditures, and the second largest share of athome food expenditures (table 14). However, meat represented a much larger proportion of spending for food consumed away from home (39 percent) than food used at home (25 percent).

The importance of various food groups between the at-home and away-from-home markets differs primarily because of the relative importance of different meals. Breakfasts and dinners make up a larger proportion of meals served at home, while the away-from-home market serves a larger proportion of lunches. Fruits and vegetables, which are served more often with full meals than with sandwich-type lunches, account for about a fourth of expenditures of food consumed at home (the largest group) versus 11 percent of expenditures away from home.

There are differences in the commodity mix within the away-from-home market. Meat accounts for a larger share of food consumed in public eating places than in institutions. The opposite is true of fruits and vegetables, which are more important in institutions. Again, the difference in the proportion of meal types served is the prime reason for differences in composition of expenditures. Other food items, such as poultry, bakery, dairy, grain mill, and other food products, vary less between the two markets.

Marketing Bill for Marketing Agencies

Marketing agencies are classified by function—processing, wholesaling, and distributing food products. The marketing bill and the labor and profit components for marketing agencies are shown in table 15 for selected years between 1929-74.

Food processing accounted for the largest share of the total marketing bill for 1974, amounting to one-third the total (fig. 8). However, this is less than in 1973, and continues a decline in the importance of processing costs in relation to the other agencies. The dollar cost of processing does represent a 10 percent increase over 1973, one of the largest increases recorded.

Labor costs accounted for 42 percent of the processors' bill in 1974, the same percentage as for 1973. Likewise, profits before taxes remained at 10 percent of the total processing bill. This is a larger share than the profits of other agencies, due partly to the greater predominance of corporate ownership among processors than among wholesalers and retailers.

Food wholesaling charges amounted to \$13.9 billion, or 15 percent of the total marketing bill—the smallest share but up from last year's 14 percent. Labor costs accounted for 43 percent of the

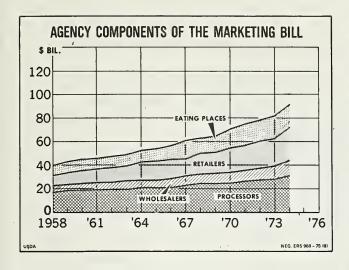


Figure 8

wholesaling bill in 1974. Profits before taxes for wholesalers rose to 8.5 percent, second only to the processor's profit rate.

Retail food stores had the second largest agency bill in 1974, amounting to \$26.7 billion or 29 percent of the total marketing bill, unchanged from 1973. The labor component of retailing was \$13.6 billion, more than half of the total cost of retailing. Profits amounted to \$472 million or 1.8 percent of the total retailing bill.

Eating places and institutions accounted for 22.6 percent of the total marketing bill or \$20.8 billion. This was a fractional decrease from 1973, reflecting less eating out last year. Labor costs accounted for 65 percent or \$13.7 billion, of the public eating place and institutional bill. This was a continuation of the rise in labor costs of food service industries. Profits at \$545 million accounted for 2.6 percent of the public eating place and institutional bill.

Table 12.--Consumer expenditures, marketing bill, and farm value, for U. S. farm foods, at-home and away-from-home, 1963-74.

:		:		way-from-home	
Year :	Total	: At-home <u>2</u> /	: Total	: Public eating : : places 3/ :	Institutions 4/
; ;			Billion	dollars	
; ;			Consumer e	expenditures	
: 1963 :	74.0	56.0	18.0	14.0	4.0
1964:	77.5	58.5	19.0	14.8	4.2
1965 :	81.1	60.2	20.9	16.1	4.8
966:	86.9	64.0	22.9	17.8	5.1
967 :	89.3	64.3	25.0	19.3	5.7
1968 :	94.0	67.4	25.6	20.5	6.1
1969 :	98.8	70.3	28.5	21.9	6.6
970 :	105.9	74.5	31.4	23.8	7.6
.971 :		77.6	33.1	25.0	8.1
1972 :		81.6	35.0	26.9	8.1
1973 :		93.7	38.3	29.4	8.9
.974 1/ :			41.2		
)/4 <u>1</u> /••• :	147.5	106.3	41.2	32.3	8.9
:			Market	ing bill	
.963 :	49.9	35.9	14.0	10.9	3.1
.964 :	52.6	37.8	14.8	11.6	3.2
965	54.0	38.1	15.9	12.3	3.6
966	57.1	39.8	17.3	13.5	3.8
967 :	60.8	40.9	19.9	15.3	. 4.6
968	63.6	42.5	21.1	16.2	4.9
	65.2	42.2	23.0	17.6	5.4
969 :					
970 ;	71.1	46.1	25.0	18.8	6.2
971 :	75.4	48.7	26.7	19.9	6.8
.972 :	77.9	50.2	27.7	21.1	6.6
973 :	82.0	53.0	29.0	22.0	7.0
974 <u>1</u> /:	92:0	60.8	31.2	24.3	6.9
:			Farm va	lue	
1963 :	24.1	20.1	4.0	3.1	0.9
L964:	29.9	20.7	4.2	3.2	1.0
965	27.1	22.1	5.0	3.8	1.2
1966	29.8	24.2	5.6	4.3	1.3
.967	28.5	23.4	5.1	4.0	1.1
.968	30.4	24.9	5.5	4.3	1.2
.969	33.6	28.1	5.5	4.3	1.2
	34.8	28.4	6.4	5.0	1.4
.970 :				5.1	1.3
.971 :	35.3	28.9	6.4		1.5
1972:	38.7	31.4	7.3	5.8	
.973 : .974 1/ :	50.0	40.7	9.3	7.4	1.9
4 //1 I /	55.5	45.5	10.0	8.0	2.0

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ Preliminary. $\frac{2}{4}$ At-home is food consumed from the home food supply (primarily purchased from retail food stores). $\frac{3}{1}$ Includes restaurants, cafeterias, snack bars, and other eating establishments. $\frac{4}{1}$ Includes the value of food served in hospitals, schools, colleges, rest and nursing homes, and other institutions.

Table14.--Consumer expenditures, marketing bill, and farm value for at-home and away-from-home consumption, by commodity group, 1963-74.

Year	Meat	: Poultry		Fruits	: Grain	: Bakery	Miscel-	
and market	pro- ducts		: pro- :	and vegetables	: mill	: pro-	laneous	Total
markee	:	· duces		ion dollars	· products	. ducts	• •	
1963	:	1	Co	nsumer expen	ditures			
Total	20,439	5,722	12,598	16,154	2,575	7,703	8,853	74,044
At-home	: 13,644	4,188	9,382	14,296	2,208	5,807	6,500	56,025
Away-from-home	:	7,100	7,302	14,200	2,200	3,007	0,500	50,025
Total Public eating	:	1,534	3,216	1,858	3 67	1,896	2,353	18,019
places	: 5,742	1,303	2,210	1,177	260	1,466	1,853	14,011
Institutions	: 1,053	231	1,006	681	107	430	500	4,008
	:			rketing bill				
Total	: 11,410	2,826	7,738	12,467	2,035	6,548	6,871	49,895
At-home	6,342	1,544	5,225	11,102	1,690	4,803	4,747	35,453
Total Public eating	5,068 :	1,282	2,513	1,365	345	1,745	2,124	14,442
places	: 4,305	1,100	1,724	846	245	1,343	1,665	11,228
Institutions		182	789	519	100	402	459	3,214
	:		F	arm value				
Total	9,029	2,896	4,860	3,687	540	1,155	1,982	24,149
At-home	7,302 :	2,644	4,157	3,194	518	1,004	1,753	20,572
Total Public eating	:	252	703	493	22	151	229	3,577
places	: 1,437	203	486	331	15	123	188	2,783
Institutions	: 290 :	49	211	162	7	28	41	794
1964	:		Co	nsumer exper	ditures			
Total	. 21 / 19	5,872	12,938	17,084	2,780	7 000	0. 621	77 500
At-home		4,254	9,560	15,173	2,375	7,980 5,965	9,431 7,029	77,503 58,462
Total Public eating	: 7,312 :	1,618	3,378	1,911	405	2,015	2,402	19,041
places	: 6,184	1,373	2,319	1,222	286	1,557	1,898	14,839
Institutions	: 1,128	245	1,059	689	119	458	504	4,202
			Ma	rketing bill				
	:12,446	2,964	7,927	12,905	2,212	6,798	7,379	52,631
At-home	:	1,608	5,290	11,557	1,832	4,941	5,219	37,373
Total Public eating	:	1,356	2,637	1,348	380	1,857	2,160	15,258
places	: 4,692	1,162	1,805	832	269	1,429	1,698	11,887
Institutions	: 828 :	194	832	516	111	428	462	3,371
Total	: 0 072	2 000		arm value				
At-home		2,908 2,646	5,011 4,270	4,179 3,616	568 543	1,182 1,024	2,052 1,810	.24,872 21,089
Away - I rout-notte	: 1,792 .	262	741	563	25	158	242	3,783
Away-from-home Total Public eating	:							
Total	: 1,492	211	514	390	17	128	200	2,952

Table 14.--Consumer expenditures, marketing bill, and farm value for at-home and away-from-home consumption, by commodity group, 1963-74.

Year	: Meat		: Dairy :		: Grain	: Bakery	Missol :	
and market	: pro-	: pro-	: pro- :	and	: mill	: pro-	Miscel-	Total
market	ducts	: ducts		vegetables	: products	: ducts	Taneous	
1065	:		MIII	lion dollars				
1965	:			Consumer exp	andi turas			
Total	22,405	6,224	13,049	17,782	3,045	8,193	10,416	81,114
At-home	: 13,834	4,536	9,668	15,654	2,589	5,880	8,027	60,188
Away-from-home	:	.,	,,,,,,	15,05	2,303	3,000	0,027	00,100
Total	: 8,571	1,688	3,381	2,128	456	2,313	2,389	20,926
Public eating								·
places	7,192	1,425	2,287	1,321	317	1,762	1,853	16,157
Institutions	1,379	263	1,094	807	139	551	536	4,769
	:		Ma	rketing bil	1			
Total	: 12,058	3,141	7,987	13,262	2,426	6,937	8,190	54,001
At-home	: 5,958	1,749	5,397	11,848	1,999	4,816	6,066	37,833
Away-from-home	:	-						
Total	6,100	1,392	2,590	1,414	427	2,121	2,124	16,168
Public eating			1		60-	1	1	10 /10
places Institutions	5,133	1,185	1,738	819	297	1,606	1,634	12,412
Institutions	967	· 207	852	595	130	515	490	3,756
	:		I	arm value				
Total	: 10,347	3,083	5,062	4,520	619,	1,256	2,226	27,113
At-home	7,876	2,787	4,271	3,806	590	1,064	1,961	22,355
Away-from-home								
Total	2,471	296	791	714	29	192	265	4,758
Public eating places		24.0	E4.0	E02	20	156	210	2 7/5
Institutions	: 2,059 : 412	240 56	549 242	502 212	20 9	156 36	219 46	3,745 1,013
2110022002010110110110110110110110110110	:	50	242	212	,	30	40	1,015
1966	:							
	:			Consumer exp	enditures			
Total		7,242	13,606	18,585	3,031	8,299	11,064	86,923
At-home	15,264	5,304	10,084	16,523	2,531	5,908	8,454	64,068
Away-from-home		1 000	2 522	2.062		2 201	2,610	22 055
Total Public eating	9,832	1,938	3,522	2,062	500	2,391	2,010	22,855
places	: 8 270	1,644	2,399	1,246	350	1,833	2,014	17,756
Institutions	: 1,562	294	1,123	816	150	558	596	5,099
	:		,					
	•			Marketing bi				
Total	:13,488	3,606		14,116	2,394	6,935	8,586	57,156
At-home	6,496	2,022	5,418	12,716	1,929	4,761	6,287	39,629
Away-from-home	: 6 000	1 50/	2 612	1 (00	1.65	2 176	2 200	17 507
Total Public eating	6,992	1,584	2,613	1,400	465	2,174	2,299	17,527
-	5 910	1,358	1,765	796	326	1,657	1,759	13,571
Institutions	: 1.082	226	848	604	139	517	540	3,956
	:		<u> </u>					
	:			Farm value				
Total	:11,608	3,636	5,575	4,469	637	1,364	2,478	29,767
	8,768	3,282	4;666	3,807	602	1,147	2,167	24,439
Away-from-home	. 0.0/0	0.57	000	660	2.5	017	211	5 220
Total	2,840	354	909	662	35	217	311	5,328
Public eating places	: 2 360	286	634	450	24	176	255	4,185
braces	2,500	200			4			
Institutions	: 480	68	275	212	11	41	56	1,143

Table 14.--Consumer expenditures, marketing bill, and farm value for at-home and away-from-home consumption, by commodity group, 196 -74.

	: Meat	: Poultry	: Dairy : : pro- :	Fruits	: Grain :	Bakery :	Miscel-	Total
and market	ducts	ducts	: ducts:	vegetables	: products :		laneous	i
			Mil1	ion dollars	2/			
	:		Co	nsumer expe	nditures		•	
1967	•							
Total	25,785	6,838	13,698	19,288	3,259	8,855	11,506	89,229
At-home	16,146	4,898	10,149	15,389	2,776	6,185	8,725	64,268
Total	9,639	1,940	3,549	3,899	483	2,670	2,781	24,961
places Institutions	8,490 1,149	1,721 219	2,717 832	1,492 2,407	416 67	2,119 551	2,374 407	19,329 5,632
	:		M	arketing bi	11			
Total	14,404	3,753	8,076	14,796	2,623	7,541	9,217	60,410
At-home	7,463	2,207	5,443	11,807	2,174	5,080	6,689	40,863
TotalPublic eating	6,941	1,546	2,633	2,989	449	2,461	2,528	19,547
places Institutions	6,260 681	1,468 78	2,065 568	1,059 1,930	391 57	1,941 520	2,117 626	15,301 4,246
*	*			Farm value	9			
Total	11,381	3,085	5,622	4,492	636	1,314	2,289	28,819
At-home	8,683	2,691	4,706	3,582	602	1,105	2,036	23,405
Total Public eating	2,698	394	916	910	34	209	253	5,414
places Institutions	2,230 468	253 141	652 264	434 476	25 9	178 31	197 56	4,028 1,386
1968	:			7	7 4 4			
Tabal	0= /00	7 07/		Consumer exp		0.000	11 001	
At-home	27,432 16,627	7,374 5,230	14,882 10,630	19,834 17,118	3,277 2,660	9,092 6,249	11,091 8,910	93,982 67,424
Total	10,805	2,144	4,252	2,716	617	2,843	3,181	26,558
places Institutions	9,062 1,742	1,816 328	2,876 1,376	1,655 1,061	428 189	2,165 679	2,464 716	20,466
			M	arketing bi	1			
Total	15 // 5	/ 027				7,806	0.762	63,570
At-home	7,492	4,037 2,227	8,941 5,683	14,909 12,957	2,669 2,087	5,172	9,763 6,902	42,520
Total	7,953	1,810	3,258	1,952	582	2,634	2,861	21,050
places Institutions	- ,	1,545 265	2,183 1,074	1,142 810	404 178	1,995 639	2,201 658	16,153 4,895
				Farm value				
Total		3,337 3,003	5,941 4,947	4,925 4,161	608 573	1,286 1,077	2,328 2,008	30,412 24,90
Away-from-home 1/ Total Public eating	: 2,852	334	994	764	35	209	320	5,508
places Institutions	,	272 62	693 301	513 251	24 11	170 39	263 57	4,313 1,196
	•							

Table 14.--Consumer expenditures, marketing bill, and farm value for at-home and away-from-home consumption, by commodity group, 1963-74. Continued

1041	Meat	: Poultry		: Fruits :	Grain	: Bakery	: . Miscel-	: Total
and market	pro-	: pro-		: and : : vegetables:	mill products	: pro-	laneous	: Total
Most 1100	duces	· daces		llion dollars		· duces	•	•
.969					1			
	28,914	8,483	15,460	20,633	3,275	0.257	12 020	00 05
	18,097	5,887	10,810	17,527		9,257 6,119	12,828	98,85
At-home	10,097	3,007	10,610	17,527	2,600	0,119	9,311	70,35
Total	10,817	2,596	4,650	3,106	675	3,138	3,517	28,49
Public eating	:	2,550	4,030	3,100	0/3	5,150	5,517	20,49
places	9,192	2,189	3,128	1,866	466	2,381	2,691	21,91
Institutions	1,625	407	1,522	1,240	209	757	826	6,58
THE CITATION OF THE CONTRACT O	1,025					737		
:				Marketing bill				
Total	15,283	4,405	9,177	15,473	2,667	7,940	10,237	65,18
At-home	7,160	2,201	5,553	13,196	2,027	5,014	7,055	42,20
Away-from-home								
Total	8,123	2,204	3,624	2,277	640	2,926	3,182	22,97
Public eating	(010	1 070	0 /11	1 000	110	0.000	0.716	1
places	6,913	1,872	2,411	1,308	442	2,209	2,416	17,57
Institutions	1,210	332	1,213	969	198	717	766	5,40
				Farm value				
Total	13,631	4,078	6,283	5,160	608	1,317	2,591	33,66
At-home	: 10,937	3,686	5,257	4,331	573	1,105	2,256	28,14
Away-from-home	:							
Total	2,694	392	1,026	829	35	212	335	5,52
Public eating	•							
places	2,280	317	716	558	24	172	275	4,34
Institutions	: 414	75	310	271	11	40	60	1,18
1970	•							
1570	·		C	onsumer expend:	itures			
Total	32,294	8,710	16,102	21,770	3,242	9,635	14,171	105,92
At-home	: 18,855	6,131	11,456	18,651	2,583	6,448	10,412	74,53
Away-from-home	:	0,202	,	-0,00-	2,500	0,110	20,.22	, , , , , ,
Total	: 13,439	2,579	4,646	3,119	659	3,187	3,759	31,38
Public eating	:	,	,	,		, , , , , ,	,	,
places	: 11,128	2,150	3,066	1,829	445	2,376	2,822	23,81
Institutions	: 2,311	428	1,580	1,290	214	811	936	7,57
	:		1					
	:			Marketing bill				
Total	: 18,190	4,786	9,323	16,737	2,690	8,252	11,172	71,14
At-home	: 8,143	2,595	5,759	14,432	2,067	5,296	7,820	46,11
Away-from-home	:							
Total	: 10,047	2,191	3,564	2,305	623	2,956	3,352	25,03
Public eating	:							
places		1,837	2,308	1,277	420	2,188		18,81
Institutions	: 1,751	354	1,256	1,028	202	767	864	6,22
	:			Page calus				
Total	. 1/ 10/	2 00/	(770	Farm value	FF2	1 202	2 000	27. 77
Total		3,924	6,779	5,033	552	1,383	2,999	34,77
At-home	. 10,712	3,536	5,697	4,219	516	1,152	2,592	28,42
OMG A T T OM - HOME	: 2 200	200	1 000	01/	26	221	4.07	6 25
	: 3,392	388	1,082	814	36	231	407	6,35
Total	. ′							
Total Public eating	:	212	750	550	2.5	107	22/	5 00
Total	: 2,832	313 75	758 324	552 262	25 11	187 43	334 72	5,00 1,34

Table 14.--Consumer expenditures, marketing bill, and farm value for at-home and away-from-home consumption, by commodity group, 1963-74. Continued

Year	: Meat	: Poultry	: Dairy	: Fruits	: Grain	: Bakery	•	•
and	: pro-	: pro-	: pro-	: and	: mill	pro-	. Miscei-	
market	: ducts	: ducts		: vegetables	: products	ducts	: laneous	
				llion dollar				
1971	•		111	IIION GOITAL.	<u> </u>	•		
1371	·			Consumer exp	enditures			
Total	33,264	8,362	16,687	22,952	3,239	11,210	14,972	110,686
At-home	: 19,106	5,810	11,791	19,639	2,562	7,835	10,808	77,551
Away-from-home	:	3,010	11,771	17,037	2,502	7,033	10,000	77,551
Total	: 14,158	2,552	4,896	3,313	677	3,375	4,164	33,135
places	: 11.642	2,133	3,226	1,923	456	2,509	3,107	24,998
Institutions	2,516	419	1,670	1,390	221	866	1,057	8,138
	<u> </u>							
W 1	·			arketing bill				
Total	: 18,985	4,746	9,917	17,743	2,677	9,638	11,662	75,368
At-home	8,293	2,554	6,102	15,222	2,037	6,499	7,963	48,668
Total	: 10 600	2 102	2 015	2 502	640	2 120	3,699	26 700
Public eating	10,692	2,192	3,815	2.,523	640	3,139	3,699	26,700
places	: 8,756	1,839	2,469	1,394	430	2,317	2,724	19,931
Institutions	: 1,937	352	1,346	1,128	210	821	974	6,768
		,						-,
	:		Fa	arm value				
Total	: 14,279	3,616	6,770	5,209	562	1,572	3,310	35,318
At-home	: 10,813	3,256	5,689	4,419	525	1,336	2,845	28,883
Away-from-home	:							
Total Public eating	3,466 :	360	1,081	790	37	236	465	6,435
places		294	757	529	25	192	382	5,066
Institutions	579 •	66	324	261	12	44	82	1,370
1972	:			Consumer exp	enditures			
	37,756	7,580	17,651	22,785	3,330	11,628	15,870	116,600
	: 21,896	5,002	12,739	19,441	2,676	8,226	11,632	81,612
Away-from-home	:	-,	,	,	-,	-,	,	,
Total Public eating	15,860	2,578	4,912	3,344	654	3,402	4,238	34,988
places	: 13,200	2,170	3,289	1,991	445	2,550	3,197	26,842
Institutions	2,660	408	1,623	1,353	209	852	1,041	8,147
	:							
W- + - 1	:			Marketing b				
Total	20,703	4,469	10,380	17,302	2,722	9,900	12,421	77,897
At-home	9,030	2,268	16,614	14,851	2,108	6,756	8,621	50,248
Total Public eating	:	2,201	3,766	2,451	614	3,144	3,800	27,649
places	9,703	1,862	2,482	1,390	417	2,341	2,837	21,034
Institutions	1,970	339	1,283	1,060	197	803	963	6,616
	:			Farm value				
Total	: 21,211	5,059	10,798	20,713	3,178	10,044	10,962	81,965
	: 12,866	2,734	6,125	4,590	568	1,470	3,011	31,364
Away-from-home	:		-,	,		-,	,	, , , , ,
Total	: 4,187	377	1,146	893	40	258	438	7,339
Public eating	:							
places	3,496	308	807	601	27	209	360	5,808
Institutions	÷ 690	69	339	292	13	48	78	1,531
	:							

Table 14.--Consumer expenditures, marketing bill, and farm value for at-home and away-from-home consumption, by commodity group, 1963-74. Continued

Year	: Meat	•	: Dairy :		: Grain	: Bakery	: Miscel-	:
and market	: pro-	: pro-	: pro- :	and	: mill	: pro-	laneous	: Total
market	: ducts	: ducts	-	lion dollar	: products	: ducts		<u>:</u>
1070	:				-			
1973	:		1	nsumer expe			,	
Total	: 42,228 : ²⁴ ,944	10,290 6,906	18,900 13,834	27,961 24,255	4,095 3,342	12,707 9,100	15,773 11,274	131,954 93,655
Total Public eating	17,284	3,384	5,066	3,706	753	3,607	4,499	38,299
places Institutions	: 14,344 : 2,940	2,848 536	3,393 1,673	2,230 1,476	511 242	2,702 904	3,384 1,114	29,412 8,885
	:		Ma	rkëting bi	11			
Total	21,211	5,059	10,798	20,713	3,178	10,044	10,962	81,965
At-home	9,074	2,316	7,047	18,131	2,486	6,825	7,070	52,949
Total Public eating	12,137	2,743	3,751	2,582	692	3,219	3,892	29,016
places Institutions	10,053 2,084	2,324 419	2,463 1,288	1,450 1,132	469 223	2,387 831	2,886 1,006	22,033 6,981
	:			Farm value				
Total	21,017	5,231	8,102	7,248	917	2,663	4,811	49,989
At-home	15,870	4,590	6,787	6,124	856	2,275	4,204	40,706
Total Public eating	5,147	641	1,315	1,124	61	388	607	9,283
places Institutions	4,290 856	524 117	929 385	780 344	42 19	315 73	498 109	7,379 1,904
1974	:		Co	nsumer expe	enditures			
	: 42,876	8,645	21,085	31,562	5,189	15,568	22,642	147,567
At-home	•	5,972	15,625	27,060	4,359	11,158	15,489	106,382
Total Public eating	: 16,157	2,673	5,460	4,502	830	4,410	7,153	41,185
places Institutions		1,975 698	3,825 1,635	3,223 1,278	533 297	3,670 739	6,068 865	32,257 8,928
	:		Me	wleatedna hd	1 1			
	:		ria	rketing bi			•••••	
At-home	23,258	4,348 2,235	11,890 7,920	23,056 19,792	3,931 3,174	11,932 8,024	13,622 7,768	92,037 60,875
Total Public eating	:11,296	2,113	3,970	3,264	757	3,908	5,854	31,162
places Institutions	8,906 2,391	1,517 595	2,764 1,206	2,358 906	482 275	3,263 645	4,989 865	24,280 6,882
	:			Farm value	e.			
Total	: . 19,618 . 14,757	4,297 3,737	9,195 7,705	8,506 7,268	1,258 1,185	3,636 3,134	9,020 7,720	55,530 45,507
Away-from-home Total Public eating	: 4,861	560	1,490	1,238	73	502	1,299	10,023
places Institutions	: : 4,057 : 804	458 102	1,061 429	865 373	50 23	408 94	1,079 220	7,977 2,046
	; 00-	102	727	373	23	74	220	2,040

Table 15.--Marketing bill for farm foods and labor and profit components, by marketing agency, selected years, 1929-74.

																									ı
	Other costs		•	1	1	1,952	2,129	2,446	2,386	2,594	2,680	2,996	3,445	3,287	3,381	3,764	3,761	3,885	3,860	4,066	4,107	4,571	5,390	6,788	
assemblers	Labor : cost :		,			1,313	2,261	2,536	2,622	2,658	2,636	2,683	2,685	2,770	2,924	3,115	3,360	3,652	3,959	4,216	4,597	4,991	5,301	5,914	
Wholesalers and a	Profits: before: taxes:		•	1		228	182	229	259	273	302	329	277	604	419	467	491	599	637	648	784	704	1,053	1,178	
Wholes	Marketing bill		1,787	1,355	1,601	3,493	4,572	5,211	5,267	5,525	5,618	800,9	6,407	997,9	6,724	7,346	7,612	8,136	8,456	8,930	9,488	10,266	11,744	13,880	
	Other costs		1	,		4,355	7,025	10,122	11,066	10,968	11,314	11,247	11,039	11,938	10,726	10,554	12,828	13,224	12,277	12,744	13,725	14,715	13,125	14,478	
	s: Labor : cost	lars	•	,		4,062	6,081	6,483	6,769	7,053	7,171	7,373	7,415	7,590	7,947	8,327	8,821	9,333	10,119	10,508	10,900	11,651	11,896	13,092	
Processors	: Profits : before : taxes	Million dollars	٠	1	,	963	918	1,138	1,124	1,180	1,286	1,250	1,578	1,656	1,800	2,089	1,910	1,980	1,883	1,966	2,546	2,151	2,777	3,090	
: P	Marketing bill	Mi	4,181	3,747	4,144	9,380	14,024	17,743	19,059	19,201	19,771	19,870	20,032	21,184	20,473	20,970	23,559	24,537	24,279	25,218	26,671	28,517	27,798	30,660	
	Other costs		•	1	ı	10,490	14,755	19,645	21,564	22,815	23,619	24,695	26,156	27,725	27,657	29,117	31,134	31,953	31,218	35,209	36,994	36,393	36,940	40,093	
	: Labor : cost		1			10,650	16,089	18,016	18,799	19,650	19,892	20,763	21,316	22,100	23,337	24,636	25,896	28,012	30,406	32,336	34,477	37,642	40,454	46,659	
Total	: Profits : before : taxes		,	1	1	1,503	1,473	1,887	2,065	2,100	2,163	2,198	2,423	2,806	3,007	3,403	3,380	3,605	3,559	3,603	3,897	3,470	4,571	5,285	
	Marketing bill		10,463	8,622	9,930	22,643	32,317	39,548	42,408	44,565	42,674	47,656	49,895	52,631	54,001	57,156	60,410	63,570	65,183	71,148	75,368	78,897	81,965	92,037	
	Year		1929	1935	1939	1947	1954	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	

Table15. -- Marketing bill for farm foods and labor and profit components, by marketing agency, selected years, 1929-74.

		1 1 1 1 1 1																						
1	Eating places		16.4	14.3	16.4	21.1	20°4	20,1	20,1	19.9	19.0	19.5	20.0	18.5	19.9	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.9	22.8	23,3	22,6	23.0	22.6
Share of total marketing bil	Retailers	Percent	26.5	27.6	25.7	22.0	22.0	21.9	22.6	24.6	25.4	26.2	27.0	29.0	29.8	29.8	27.6	27.8	28,0	29.1	28.7	28.6	28.8	29.0
f total	Whole- salers	Pe	17,1	15.7	16.1	15.4	14.2	13.2	12.4	12,4	12,3	12.6	13.0	12,3	12,4	12.9	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.6	12.6	13,1	14.3	15.1
: Share c	Processors	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	40.0	43.4	41.8	41.5	43.4	8.44	6.44	43.1	43.3	41.7	40.0	40.2	37.9	36.7	39.0	38.5	37.1	35.5	35.4	35.7	33.9	33.3
ons	Other costs		1	ı	ı	2,758	3,669	3,834	4,106	4,165	3,809	4,042	4,572	3,948	4,406	056,5	5,369	5,306	5,698	7,188	7,821	6,864	6,767	6,571
institutions	Labor		,	1	J	1,975	2,870	4,020	4,257	4,526	4,705	5,091	5,307	5,614	6,061	6,550	6,799	7,603	8,189	8,804	9,381	10,435	11,590	13,681
places and	: Profits : before : taxes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1	1	53	49	92	130	197	150	150	119	179	250	296	373	363	360	270	376	425	464	545
: Eating p		Million dollars -	.1,726	1,234	1,630	4,786	6,603	7,946	8,493	8,888	8,664	9,283	866'6	9,741	10,717	11,786	12,541	13,272	14,247	16,262	17,578	17,724	18,851	20,797
	Other costs	Mill	1			1,440	2,022	3,243	4,006	5,088	5,816	6,410	7,100	8,553	9,143	9,859	9,174	9,538	9,383	11,211	11,342	11,494	11,844	12,673
	Labor		1	1		3,300	4,877	4,977	5,131	5,413	5,380	5,616	5,909	6,126	6,405	779,9	6,917	7,424	8,139	8,808	9,599	10,565	11,295	13,555
Retailers	Profits before taxes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	•	1	244	291	428	452	450	425	695	677	561	539	551	209	663	629	719	069	331	433	472
I	Marketing bill	1 1 1 1 1	2,769	2,386	2,555	786, 4	7,118	8,648	9,589	10,951	11,621	12,495	13,458	15,240	16,087	17,054	16,698	17,625	18,201	20,738	21,631	22,390	23,572	26,700
	Year		1929	: 1935	1939	1947	1954	1958	1959	1960	: 1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	: 0/61	1971	1972	1973	1974 :

Table 16.--The market basket of farm foods by product group: Retail cost, farm value, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of retail cost, 1974 and 1975 by quarters

spread	, and farme:	r's share of	retail cost,	1974 and 1975	by quarters	
Item		1974			1975	
	I	II	III	IV	I	II
			Dol	lars		
			Retai	l cost		
Market basket	1,720.02	1,730.83	1,750.64	1,796.74	1,824.48	1,837.81
Meat	560.13	515.32	527.25	527.96	520.34	552.54
Dairy	292.30	302.50	293.76	296.74	301.18	298.39
Poultry	72.26	65.38	65.59	70.05	70.81	70.81
Eggs	66.40	50.07	51.30	59.84	58.33	51.56
Bakery and cereal:					0.1.10	200 (2
All ingredients	259.40	275.56	280.32	293.91	311.18	309.63
Grain		70.70	70.00	71.34	69.80	75 . 79
Fresh fruits	68.49	73.78	79.00 115.94	104.86	107.29	110.80
Fresh vegetables	116.21	138.33	170.28	181.35	187.03	186.94
Proc. fruits and veg	151.81	160.53 72.43	77.64	88.75	89.97	82.87
Fats and oils	64.16 68.87	76.93	89.54	101.94	108.55	98.48
MISCETTAMEOUS	00.07	70.93	07,54	10143.		
			Farm	value		
Washan bashan	770 10	700 07	7/.2 00	759.48	724.05	766.19
Market basket	779.13	708.37	742.98 304.40	759.48 293.23	284.53	347.77
Meat	325.22	273.81	139.32	140.97	141.64	142.07
Dairy	151.91 39.87	151.12 34.92	37.55	40.61	39.80	41.49
Eggs	46.83	32.06	34.70	41.00	38.82	32.12
Bakery and cereal:	40.03	32.00	34.70	12100	33,73=	
All ingredients	73.50	60.91	66.73	75.34	63.97	53.42
Grain	57.81	42.96	45.20	49.05	41.76	36.86
Fresh fruits	20.49	22.50	24.02	21.46	20.16	24.79
Fresh vegetables	40.46	46.70	36.89	35.31	36.67	40.64
Proc. fruits and veg	34.55	35.87	36.28	40.02	40.10	39.25
Fats and oils	29.22	29.83	39.93	40.97	32.20	26.20
Miscellaneous	17.09	20.65	23.15	30.58	26.16	18.44
			Farm-retai	1 spread		
					1 100 / 2	1 071 62
Market basket	940.89	1,022.46	1,007.66	1,037.26 234.73	1,100.43 235.81	1,071.62 204.77
Meat	234.91	241.51	222.85 154.44	155.77	159.54	156.32
Dairy	140.39 32.39	151.38 30.46	28.04	29.44	31.01	29.32
Eggs	19.57	18.01	16.60	18.84	19.51	19.44
Bakery and cereal:	19.37	10.01	10.00	10.01	17131	
All ingredients	185.90	214.65	213.59	218.57	247.21	256.21
Grain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh fruits	48.00	51.28	54.98	49.88	49.64	51.00
Fresh vegetables	75.75	91.63	79.05	69.55	70.62	70.16
Proc. fruits and veg	117.26	124.66	134.00	141.33	146.93	147.69
Fats and oils	34.94	42.60	37.71	47.78	57.77	56.67
Miscellaneous	51.78	56.28	66.39	71.36	82.39	80.04
:			Farmer'	s share		
			Per	cent		
Markot backet	45.0	/·O O			39.7	41.7
Market basket		40.9 53.1	42.4 57.7	42.3 55.5	54.7	62.9
Meat		50.0	47.4	47.5	47.0	47.6
Poultry		53.4	57.2	58.0	56.2	58.6
Eggs		64.0	67.6	68.5	66.5	62.3
Bakery and cereal:						
All ingredients	28.3	22.1	23.8	25.6	20.6	17.3
Grain		15.6	16.1	16.7	13.4	11.9
Fresh fruits		30.5	30.4	30.1	28.9	32.7
Fresh vegetables		33.8	31.8	33.7	34.2	36.7
Proc. fruits and veg		22.3	21.3	22.1	21.4	21.0
Fats and oils		41.2	51.4	46.2	35.8 24.1	31.6 18.7
Miscellaneous	24.8	26.8	25.9	30.0	Z+.I	10.7

Table 17.--Farm food products: Retail price, farm value, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of retail price, first and second quarters 1975 and second quarter 1974.

	H	1974_		.19	59	48	57	45	36	52	54	54	94	7 9		19	3 (1 1	21	11	34	42	36	2 6	24	22	29	33	29	39	30	25	41	35	40
Farmer's share	· I	1975	Percent	58	54	09	09	77	34	94	51	5 6	56	.67		20	13	11	19	6	37	32	37.	23	20	22	35	37	28	32	35	35	47	30	40
Farmer	II	\dashv	Pe	69	59	99	61	94	32	47	51	59	56	62		17	; =	6	14	6	32	32	07	2,40	23	23	37	38	30	36	27	44	38	39	43
	 			52.8	6.89	1.4	9.04	1.4	6.9	3.7	36.7	24.2	38.5	9.47									u 2	٠, ٠, م	11.2	83.9	1.8	4.6	8.9	1.5	11.8	5,3	17.7	145.3	/**/
ail spre	II I	1975					37.2 4				39.2											32,1												76.6 14	
Farm-re	II	1975		45.2	8.99	41.6	37.4	40,1	83.1	16.1	37.8	24.3	30.6	27.0		30.0		52.1	82,3	47.4	68.5	32.2		16.3	33.2	86.0	11.2	18.1	17.5	27.3	29.0	14.5	39.1	70.3	34.2
	: II	1974:		81.7	83.6	47.9	52.9	34.0	38.2	14.8	43.4	28.8	32.4	43.9		6.7	4.5	0,0	14.7	4.3	36.4	22.3	13 /	7, 1	10.1	24.0	6.4	7.3	6.7	14.0	13.4	5.2	25.7	78.4	23.5
rm value	I	1975	Cents	75.2	84.8	68,3	56.9	32.6	41.4	14.1	40.0	. 33,1	39.6	53.9		7.5	4.7	6.3	18.0	4.8	38.3	15,3	10.0	7.7	r en	23.2	0 9	10.0	9.9	16.6	14.9	5.7	. 31.7	32.7	74.6
	II			101.3	9.7.6	81.5	58.1	34.0	38.5	14.3	39.9	34.7	39.1	9.44		6.2	0.4	5.4	13.4	9.4	32.9	15.1	1,7		9.7	25.4	9	11.3	7.5	15.5	10.7	11.4	24.0	45.5	25.3
	: II	_		134.5	142.5	99.3	93.5	75.4	105.1	28.5	80.1	53.0	70.9	68.5		34.4	1	52.0	69.5	39.0	106.9	53.2	37. 0	18.0	41.3	107.9	16.7	21.9	23.5	35,5	45.2	20.5	63.4	223.7	28.2
ail price	п	1975		129.6	156.0	114.4	94.1	73.5	122.3	30.6	79.2	58.9	70.4	81.0		37.3		57.2	96.5	51.9	104.1	47.4	31 /	10.4	42.4	107.9	17.1	27.3	23.5	51.3	42.8	16.2	67.3	109,3	61.3
Ret		1975		146.5	164.4	123.1	95.5	74.1	121.6	30.4	7.77	59.0	69.7	71.6		36.2	1	57.5	95.7	52.0	101.4	47.3	о 1	ς σ	42.9	111,4	17.8	29.4	25.0	42.8	39.7	25.9	63.1	115.8	59.5
'	Retail unit :		. !	Pound :	Found:	Pound .	Pound	: punod &	½ gallon :	الغـر can: :	½ gallon :	Pound:	Found:	Dozen :		Pound	Pound:	Pound :	Found:	12 ounces:	2 pounds	Found:	Pound	Fach	Pound :	Dozen :	Pound	Found:	Pound:	Pound:	Head :	Found	: Found	: spunod 01	Found
	Product 1/ : F		•	Beef, Choice	Lamb, Choice:	Pork	Butter	process	Ice cream	Milk, evaporated: $14\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce can: Milk, fresh:	Sold in stores:	Chicken, frying:	Turkey	Eggs, large Grade A .:	Bread, white:	All ingredients:	Wheat	Bread, whole wheat:	Cookies, sandwich:	Corn flakes	Flour, white	Rice, long grain:	Apples	Grapefruit	Lemons	Oranges	Cabbage	Carrots	Celery	Cucumbers	Lettuce	Onions	Peppers, green:	Potatoes	tomaroes

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Table 17.--Farm food products: Retail price, farm value, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of retail price,

		Re	Retail price	ee	F	Farm value		Farm-retail	L.	spread :	Far	Farmer's share	
Products	Retail unit :	11 1975	1 1975	11 1974	11 1975	1 1975	11 1974	11 1975	5	11 1974	11 1975	L ~	11 1974
	••												
						- Cents						Percent -	
Peaches, canned	No. 2½ can :	59.7	59.3	48.6	17.0	17.0	11.0	42.7	42.3	37.6	28	29	23
Pears, canned	No. 2½ can :	75.4	75.5	61.5	21,1	21.1	13.9	54.3	54.4	9.74	28	28	23
Beets, canned	No.	33,3	32.9	27.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	30.9	30.5	25.4	7	7	7
Corn, canned	No.	38.0	38.4	27.6	5.4	5.4	3.1	32.6	33.0	24.5	14	14	11
Peas, canned	No.	39.3	39.1	29.7	8.9	8.9	4.4	32.5	32,3	25.3	17	17	15
Tomatoes, canned: No.	No. 303 can:	35.4	34.6	28.9	4.9	6.4	3.2	30.5	29.7	25.7	14	14	11
••	••												
Lemonade, frozen: 6-ounce can	6-ounce can:	23.8	22.4	16.1	7.4	7.6	4.8	16.4	14.8	11.3	31	34	30
Orange juice, fruzen .: 6-ounce can	6-ounce can:	28.0	27.8	25.6	8.1	8.8	9.2	19.9	19.0	16,4	29	32	36
Potatoes, french :	••												
fried, frozen:		25.4	25.8	21.1	4.6	4.9	7.8	20.8	20.9	13,3	18	19	37
Peas, frozen	10	33,1	34.1	26.4	7.0	7.0	4.2	26.1	27.1	22.2	21	21	16
Beans, dried	Found:	37.5	44.3	79.3	13.9	15.9	6.04	23.6	28.4	38.4	37	36	51
••													
	Found:	63.7	9.07	53.9	20.2	25.2	23.0	43.5	42.4	30.9	32.	36	43
Peanut butter	: 12-ounce jar:	9*29	8.89	59.1	21.2	21.2	20.1	46.4	47.6	39.0	31	31	34
oil	24-oz. bottle:	120.6	126.8	102,4	32.2	40.8	36.9	88.4	86.0	65.5	27	32	36
Vegetable shortening .: 3 pounds	3 pounds :	190.3	211.2	171.6	6.07	89.0	80.5	119.4	122.2	91.1	37	42	47
1000		102 5	2716	196 6	7.5	1 3%	01 3	100 2	17.7 6	7.5	7.1	77	77
Spaghetti, canned: 154-oz. can:	15½-oz. can:		26.7	22.0	3.9	4.0	3.2	22.7	22.7	18.8	15	15	15

 $\frac{1}{2}$ / Preliminary products in the farm-food market basket.

Table 18.--Farm food products: Retail price, farm value, byproduct allowance, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of retail price, second quarter 1975.

Product	Farm equivalent	Retail unit	Retail price	Gross farm value	: Byproduct : allowance	Net : farm : value : 1/	Farm- retail spread	Farmer's
	•• • • •	,			Cents -			- Percent
Beef, Choice grade	2.28 lb. Choice cattle	Pound	146.5	108.4	7.1	101.3	45.2	69
	1.97 lb. hog	Pound	123.1	88.9	10.3 7.4	81.5	41.6	99
Butter		Pound	: 95.5	161.4	103.3	58.1	37.4	61
Cheese, American proc. :	Milk for American cheese	½ pound ½ gallon	74.1	34.7	0.7	34.0	40.1	97
Milk, evaporated	Milk for evaporating	:14½-ounce can	30.4	1 1	1 t	14.3	16.1	25 47
Sold in stores	: 4.39 lb. Class I milk	½ gallon	. 777.7	1	ı	39.9	37.8	51
Chicken, frying	1.41	Pound	. 59.0	1		34.7	24.3	59
Turkey Eggs, Grade A Large	1.28 lb. turkey	Pound	7.69 :	1 1		39.1	30.6	56
							0.17	70
'Bread, white: All ingredients:	. U.S. farm ingredients	Pound	36.2	t		6.9	30.0	17
Wheat	.867	Pound		4.7	.7	4.0) • !	11
Bread, whole wheat	.708 lb. wheat	Pound	57.5	t	1	3,3	52.1	٥,
Corn flakes	2.87 1b.	12 ounces	. 95./ : 52.0	13.9	ا 9°3	13.4	82.3	14 9
Flour, wheat	6.85 lb. wheat	5 pounds	: 101,4	38.3	5.4	32.9	68.5	32
	119301			10.0	1.3	13.1	32.2	32
Apples	1.04 lb. apples	Pound	35.5	•	ı	14.1	21.4	40
Lemons	1.04	Pound	21.8	1 1		ر در 7 . و	33.2	23
Oranges	1.03	Dozen	: 111.4	٠	ı	25.4	86.0	23
Cabbage	1.08 1b.	Pound	: 17.8	•	ı	9.9	11.2	37
Celery	1.08	Pound	29.4		' '	11.3	18.1	38
Cucumbers	1.09 lb.	Pound	: 42.8	٠	•	15.5	27.3	36
Lettuce	1.88 lb.	Head	: 39.7	1	1	10.7	29.0	27
Ontons		Pound	25.9	1	1	11.4	14.5	44
Potatos	1.09 ID. peppers	Pound	63.1	ı	1	24.0	39.1	38
Tomatoes		Pound	59.5	1 1	1 1	25.3	70.3 34.2	39 43

Table 18.--Farm food products: Retail price, farm value, byproduct allowance, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of retail price, second quarter 1975.

Product	Farm equivalent	Retail unit	Retail price	Gross farm value	Byproduct : allowance :	Net farm	Farm- retail spread	Farmer's
					Cents			Percent
Peaches, canned	1.52 lb. Calif.	No 2½ can	59 7		1	17.0	7 27	28
Pears, canned	1.81 lb. pears for canning:	2%	75.4	ı	`1	21.1	54,3	- 78 78
Beets, canned	1.19 lb. beets for canning: 2.25 lb. sweet corn	No. 303 can	38.0	1 1	1 1	2°4 5°4	30.9 32.6	14
Peas, canned	.725 lb. peas for canning .:	No. 303 can	39.3	1	1	6.8	32.5	17
TOWARDOES) CAMMED	canning	No. 303 can	35,4	ı	1	6.4	30.5	14
Lemonade, frozen	.834 lb. lemons for							
	processing	6-ounce can	23.8		1	7.4	16.4	31
Orange juice, frozen		6-ounce can	. 28.0	1	1	8,1	19,9	29
Fotatoes, Irench :	1 /1 17 20121000	0 0 0 0	75 /		ı	7	0 00	ä
Peas, frozen	.68 lb. peas for	10 ounces	33,1	1 1		7.0	26.1	21
Beans, dried	1.04 lb. dry bear	Pound	37.5	1	1	13.9	23.6	37
N. S.								
rargar tile	milk	Pound	63.7-	41.1	20.9	20.2	43.5	32
Peanut butter		12-ounce jar	9.79	1		21.2	7.97	31
Salad and cooking oil .:	Soybeans, cottonseed, and	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 001	0		, ,	7 00	7.0
Vegetable shortening	Soybeans and cottonseed	3 pounds	120.3	146.5	75.6	70.9	119.4	37
Sugar	Sugar beets and c	spunod 5	183.5	1	1	75.2	108.3	41
Spaghetti, canned: Wheat, tomatoes, : and sugar	cheese,	: :15½-ounce can	26.6	1	ı	3.9	22.7	15

1/ Payment to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm products (gross farm value) minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.





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